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WHOLE NO. 1854.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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(Semi-Weekly).

IS IT ANNEXATION?

The Philadelphia is Coming
to Honolulu.

NO TROUBLE IS ANTICIPATED

Washington Much Inter-
ested in Hawaii.

Sec. Long Thinks Importance of
the Islands Demands Large
Warship.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 1.—About
half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon a
launch pulled alongside the flagship
Philadelphia to where she was lying off
the Coronado wharf, and a few minutes
later Admiral Beardslee was reading a
cipher dispatch from the Secretary of
the Navy, which, being interpreted, gave
orders to coal up and take provisions and
equipment immediately, enough to last
six months, and proceed with all dis-
patch for Honolulu at the earliest pos-
sible date.

The order created consternation aboard
the flagship. Many of the officers had
been looking forward with pleasurable
anticipation to at least a three weeks'
stay at San Diego before going to join
in the Golden Gate Carnival festivities,
which open May 3. Captain Cotton had
all his trunks packed and was ready to
leave for the East, and the command of
the Philadelphia was to be turned over
to a junior captain for the time, but
now he will proceed to Honolulu with
his vessel.

The stewards, purchasing and
equipment officers are busy laying in
stores and supplies for the cruise, and in
the morning at 8 o'clock the Philadel-
phia will begin taking on 300 tons of
coal from the Spreckels bunkers. The
vessel needs some slight overhauling and
repairs, and it is expected that these
matters will be put off for the present.
She will sail Wednesday morning
and expects to reach Honolulu four
days later, on the 17th. The vessel left
here yesterday for Honolulu, and will
reach the Islands in about two weeks.

MAY MEAN ANNEXATION.
Sec. Long's Movement of Philadel-
phia Has No Significance.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Regarding
the ulterior motive of the administration
in ordering the cruiser Philadelphia to Ha-
wail, it is reported from good sources
that, despite the pacific assurances of
officials there is much more significance
in the orders than the administration
care to have the public know at this
time. In official circles here it is taken
to mean that the administration is fa-
vorable to annexation and the departure
of the Philadelphia is the first step in
that direction. There is nothing in the
existing political situation of Hawaii to
justify interference by the United States
Government under the existing friendly
relations with Japan, and the United
States of action which would prevent the
Japanese from getting control of the
Islands would, however, be necessary in
the event of a conclusion of a treaty of
annexation with the Hawaiian
Republic.

Secretary Long is authority for the
statement that orders for the Philadel-
phia to proceed to Honolulu have no sig-
nificance. It is said at the State Depart-
ment that the movement has been re-
quested by it, as would have been the
case had the threatened trouble between
Japan and Hawaii been averted. The
cruiser entered into the calculation of the Navy
Department.

The Philadelphia, it is said, is to re-
lieve the Marion, which relieved the
Alert. The reason for the change is said
to be the belief of the Secretary of the
Navy that from the importance of Ho-
lulu, commercially and otherwise, the
United States should have a ship of
higher class than the Marion stationed
there.

THE PHILADELPHIA, while a modern and
powerful cruiser, is sadly out of condi-
tion, and it was the intention of the
department, just as soon as repairs to
the Baltimore were completed, to use
her to replace the Philadelphia. The
ship of the Pacific station and put the
latter out of commission and thor-
oughly renovated her. It is conjectured
that the Marion may be sent to Sumo-
to show the United States flag in that
quarter of the globe for the first time
in four years.

STATEMENT FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Ramsay Speaks of the
Philadelphia's Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The an-
nouncement from San Francisco that Ad-
miral Beardslee had received orders to
sail for Honolulu could not be verified
today. Admiral Ramsay was rather
reticent about denying or affirming the
story.

"If Admiral Beardslee," he said, "has
decided to go to Honolulu with his flag-
ship, there is no significance in the move-
ment of the vessel, as the Islands lie in
his territory, and he is at liberty to pro-
ceed there without orders from the Navy
Department. He has just arrived at San
Diego, and it is just possible that he re-
ceived a suggestion from the department
to go to Honolulu, but no orders were
sent, and it is entirely optional with
him whether the squadron goes to the
Islands or not."

Admiral Ramsay was emphatic in his
opinion that there would be no signifi-
cance in the war vessel going to Ho-
lulu, and that such a cruise would be
in the ordinary routine of the squadron.

ANNEXATION TALK.

Sending of Warship Arouses Much
Interest at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—There has not
been so much talk of Hawaiian annex-
ation in many months as has grown
from the orders to the flagship Phila-
delphia to proceed to Honolulu. Despite
the denial of Secretary Long that there
is no significance in the journey, the
State Department that no orders were
sent to Admiral Beardslee in connection
with his visit and that of the Japanese
as well as the Hawaiian Legation that
the ship of the Pacific station to the Islands
at this time, when the Marion, which is
to be relieved, has been at Honolulu such
a short time.

It is understood that the Marion will
be ordered to San Francisco for repairs
at once, while the Philadelphia will con-

tinue at the Islands until she can be re-
lieved by a first-class vessel. Annexa-
tionists take this move to mean that
President McKinley contemplates early
action as regards the sending of a treaty
to the Senate. That they overrate the
importance of the affair is shown to-
night by the statement of a man close
to the Executive, who says that nothing
will be done in the matter until after
the passage of the tariff bill. Hawaiian
annexationists now here, while they are
still at work creating or endeavoring to
create sentiment favorable to a protector-
ate over the Islands, are not pressing
the matter upon the Executive, as they
realize he is using every energy to se-
cure an early consideration of the tariff
bill.

When this tariff legislation is out of
the way active work will be begun in
every possible branch to secure the intro-
duction of a joint resolution providing
closer political relations on lines laid
down in a recent annexation meeting in
Hawaii. At the Japanese Legation it is
said tonight that there will be no trou-
ble about the Hawaiian and the Japan-
ese now there, as the matter is fully pro-
tected by the treaty in existence. The
Japanese Government, it is said, en-
deavors to discourage emigration and
prevents it unless the emigrant is bound
for a country where his rights are spe-
cially guaranteed by treaty. This is the
case, the officials say, in the Sandwich
Islands, and there is no reason to fear
that the Japanese will have any neces-
sary to struggle for a right to go.

In the case of the Marion being ordered
to San Francisco, Navy Department offi-
cials say the enlistment time of many of
her men and the sea duty term of a num-
ber of the officers have expired, and it
will cost less to move the cruiser to San
Francisco and refit her complement than
it would to pay the passage of officers
and seamen whose terms have expired
and of those to take their places.

MAKING READY FOR HONOLULU.

Admiral Beardslee Simply Prepar-
ing to Sail as Instructed.

SAN DIEGO, April 2.—There was a
scene of activity on the wharves to-
day as the flagship Philadelphia this after-
noon.

"No," I have not been ordered to Ho-
lulu," said Admiral Beardslee, "but I
will say that, while I have not been or-
dered, I did receive an intimation in my
dispatches from Washington yesterday to
the effect that I might be ordered there.
Hence I am getting ready, as you see.
We are taking on coal and getting ready
to go where we may be ordered. We may
go to Honolulu, and we may not."
When asked if he would leave for Ho-
lulu as soon as he got in his coat, he re-
plied:

"Not unless I get orders to leave. At
present I have no orders to that effect.
I only have an intimation that I might be
ordered to go. No, I do not know of any
orders to that effect. I am not going to
leave until I have been ordered to do so.
I have not been ordered to leave until
March 25th, the day before the Alert left
there for San Francisco. These orders
gave no cause for alarm. There were no
trouble at Honolulu between the natives
and the Japanese or any other people.
We are getting ready to sail as instructed,
and that is all I know about it at
present."

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

House Bill Turned Over to the
Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The tariff bill
passed by the House yesterday was re-
ceived by the Senate as soon as the ses-
sion opened today. Without action on
the part of the Senate, the bill will re-
ferred to the Committee on Finance.

The secured immediate consideration
for the joint resolution directing the Sec-
retary of the Navy to use a Government
vessel or vessels to transport troops, and
transportation of contributions of grain,
etc., to the famine-stricken people of In-
dia. Senator Stewart of Nevada took
occasion to state briefly the reasons for
the introduction of the bill, and the
lamentable condition of affairs in
India.

The first open and formal expressions
of dissatisfaction with the pending tariff
bill came from the ranks of the opposi-
tion in the House of Representatives. It
came from the State Department from
Japan and Argentina. The Japanese Min-
ister has expressed the regret of his Gov-
ernment at the proposed adoption of the
bill.

The Argentine Minister added his pro-
test, not, as has been stated, in the form
of a threat of reprisals, but in the usual
diplomatic form, against the proposed
bill, which he said was a violation of
coming from his country in great quan-
tities to the United States.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

If Approved It Will Have No Sig-
nificance or Force.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It is pretty
well understood that the arbitration
treaty, which will be finally disposed of
in the Senate the latter part of next
week, will either be defeated or else will
be carried by a narrow vote. The treaty
to nothing more than a formal declara-
tion of exactly what the conditions are
under which the two countries may
submit to arbitration any raw materials
may arise between the two countries pro-
vided the Executive and the Senate and
Congress in the future may agree
upon the terms. In other words, if the
treaty is approved by the Senate at all
it will have no significance or force, and
will not change the situation from ex-
actly what it is.

MINISTER HATCH ENTERTAINS.

Several Prominent Senators Are
Among His Guests.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Ha-
waiian Minister entertained at a dinner
in honor of the Attorney General of Ha-
wail, Mr. J. H. Smith, and the Hon-
orable General Hartwell, Senator Chan-
delier, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Hitt, Senator Han-
cock, Mr. McCall, Senator Proctor, Sen-
ator Carter, Admiral Walker, Baron Er-
itzsch, Senator Frye, Senator Gallinger,
Mr. John Foster, Mr. Hastings and
Mr. A. G. Hawes.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate
today confirmed the following nomi-
nations: William S. Hamberger of Pen-
sylvania; John C. McCall of Pennsylvania;
Charles H. McCall of Pennsylvania;
Pennsylvania; to be Minister to Austria-
Hungary; Alexander M. Thackara of
Pennsylvania; to be Consul at Amoy, China;
Hector J. McCall of Pennsylvania; to be
Collector of Internal Revenue for the
First District; also, several promotions
in the army.

Mrs. A. Inven, residing at 730 Hen-
ry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic
rheumatism for over eight months.
She doctored for it nearly the whole
of this time, using various remedies
recommended by friends, and was
treated by the physicians, but re-
ceived no relief. She then used one
and a half bottles of Chamberlain's
Pain Balm, which effected a complete
cure. This is published at her request,
as she wants others similarly afflicted
to know what cured her. For sale by
all druggists and dealers; Benson,
Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Ha-
waiian Islands.

SMALL POX HERE

Three Cases Among Immigrants at
Quarantine Station.

GASES SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

Fraud Practiced by Agents
in Japan.

Men and Women in Bad Condition.
Cases Supposed to Have Been
Concealed on Ship Board.

Consternation filled the breasts of
the guards at quarantine station yester-
day when it was discovered that
two of the Japanese immigrants by the
Kinai Maru, which arrived on Satur-
day, had smallpox. The discovery
was made by Jack McVeigh when he
made his rounds yesterday morning.
Incidentally, it may be said that this
is the sixth time since Mr. McVeigh
has been at the station that he has
found this dread disease among im-
migrants.

The first discovery, yesterday, was
made at 6:30 in the morning, when
Mr. McVeigh was making the first in-
spection for the day, which began at
5 o'clock. Dr. Day was called, and
confirmed Mr. McVeigh's report. At
noon he discovered another case, equal
in every respect to the others. The
patients were promptly removed to the
hospital and additional guards sent out
to keep the healthy immigrants from
going near the hospital. It is not ex-
pected that any more cases will occur
for two or three days, and as none of
the immigrants arriving by the Kinai
Maru have left the station, it is not
thought that the disease will make its
appearance anywhere in the city.

The circumstances connection with
this outbreak of smallpox baffles the
theorists as well as the physicians,
and is contrary to all the reports re-
garding period of incubation, provid-
ed, however, the reports of the officers
of the vessel are correct. The period
of quarantine in Honolulu is set at 18
days, or two days more than the max-
imum limit of incubation, the average
time being from 10 to 14 days.

According to the consular reports
the immigrants were in quarantine
14 days before leaving Japan and the
vessel was 20 days en route, making
it in all 23 days from the time the
steamer left an infected port until
the disease made its appearance. The
ship's papers show that there was no
sickness on the steamer after she left
Japan, and the number of passengers
corresponds with the list, with one ex-
ception, that of a man who is reported
as having been killed by falling down
a hatch, striking on the back of his
head.

There was a suspicion yesterday
that this man had died of smallpox,
and the fact concealed. This suspicion
was strengthened when the third case
was discovered and the facts concern-
ing a mysterious disappearance case
on the Shinshu Maru recalled. When
the passengers for that steamer were
examined by the Customs authorities,
it was learned from a number of them
that on the voyage a woman and child
were taken sick and removed by the
ship's doctor to a stateroom on deck,
occupied by one of the petty officers.
Japanese who saw the people before
they were removed swore that the
disease was smallpox and that the
sick people were never seen again on
the steamer nor could they be found
among the immigrants at the quaran-
tine station.

The Customs authorities had two
theories to offer; one that the people
had died and their bodies thrown over-
board and two of the Japanese crew
placed into service to take their
places and make the list agree with
the number of passengers actually on
board the steamer. Another theory
was that the cases were light and the
two passengers were in some way
smuggled ashore when the steamer
reached Honolulu. In either case
there was grave danger hanging over
the heads of the people of Honolulu,
for the captain presented a clean bill
of health, and the remaining passen-
gers passed a satisfactory physical ex-
amination.

Agent McVeigh is not satisfied re-
garding the cause of death of the man
on the Kinai Maru; he questioned a
number of immigrants regarding it
yesterday, and they nearly all told
the same story, but to "make assur-
ance doubly sure" he will make a
more thorough examination this morn-
ing and get all the facts possible con-
cerning the reported accident.

All authorities agree that the men,
women and children now at the sta-
tion, are the fittest that have ever
arrived here. There is scarcely a re-
deeming feature in the shipment. Of
the 682, all but 22 had passports, those
without them being children, and out
of the entire lot only 120 passed a sat-
isfactory examination. With one ex-
ception the men were under contract
to the Kobe and Hiroshima Immigra-
tion Companies, the exception being
one man consigned to the Japan Immi-
gration Company. A majority of the
Kobe men held alleged contracts to
work on a sugar plantation at Kau-
laupapa, Molokai, which happens to
be the location of the leper settlement.

The whole affair looked like fraud
and will be thoroughly investigated
by this Government and reported to
Japan. When the exact status of the
case became known yesterday, there
was great indignation expressed by
the Honolulu merchants. It was cur-
rently reported that a petition asking
for a revocation of the companies
licenses, will be presented Minister
Cooper to be forwarded to Japan. So
much apparent fraud has been dis-
covered in the recent shipments, that
the citizens here deem it about time to
call a halt.

At 6:10 yesterday afternoon hacks
were sent to the quarantine station
for Minister Cooper, Collector Gen-
eral Castle, A. St. M. Mackintosh, R. L.
Marx, C. A. Doyle and Capt. Ernest
Renken and were driven with these
gentlemen to the residence of Collector
Castle at Waikiki, where they will
remain in quarantine for the allotted
18 days. As the party drove through
the gate way, Mr. Castle's cook was
heard to say "I no savvy too much
humbung come all one day. This morn-
ing my wife get small girl baby now
six people stop long time an' eat
plenty. Six people more eat other
house I must cook too an' no get help."
Wong evidently does not like the con-
dition of affairs.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Report of Investigation of
Kinai Maru Affair.

Quarantine of Inspection Officers
Ordered—Additional
Guards.

At a special meeting of the Board
of Health, 9:30 o'clock yesterday morn-
ing, there were present the following:
President Cooper, Drs. Wood and
Emerson; Messrs. Lansing, Kellipio,
Brown and Reynolds. President Cooper
stated that the object of the meet-
ing was to take action on the report of
Dr. Day in regard to the smallpox out-
break at the quarantine station.

Dr. Day reported that he, while mak-
ing his usual round of examination of
the Japanese at the quarantine sta-
tion, had found two men with signs
of smallpox. One was a well-marked
case, the other not so plain. The men
were sent to the hospital. Dr. Day
then told of the landing of the Japan-
ese from the Kinai Maru Friday, of the
clean bill of health presented by the
steamer, and the assurance that all the
usual precautions had been complied
with. The effects and clothing of the
Japanese had all been disinfected. The
examination finished, Dr. Day reported
having gone aboard the Kinai Maru.
The captain acknowledged that one
man had died on the trip to Honolulu
and had been buried at sea. It was not
from smallpox, however, that death
resulted, but from a fall down the
hatch. This seemed rather peculiar,
as the hatches of a vessel at sea are
usually kept closed. Dr. Day recom-
mended that the board take immediate
action.

Dr. Wood thought that the Japanese
should be examined as to whether they
had any right to remain in the coun-
try. The rejected ones should be re-
ported on board the Kinai Maru again
and sent home. President Cooper coincided
in this opinion, and said that the in-
vestigation should continue immedi-
ately after the board meeting.

Dr. Wood made a motion that the
examination into the status of the im-
migrants be finished immediately and
that those who had been, or would be,
engaged in the work, should be vac-
cinated at the completion and placed
in quarantine until released by the
board. Carried.

President Cooper announced that Mr.
J. B. Castle had offered his home, Wa-
ikiki, as a quarantine place. This was
favorable to the board.

Dr. Wood moved that all the Japan-
ese refused a landing be sent back to
the Kinai Maru. Carried.

Dr. Wood then moved that all those
who had been at the examination of
Japanese on Saturday and who were to
continue the work, be sent for and vac-
cinated. This he offered to do himself.
Carried.

The board thought it best to send a
physician to the quarantine station to
make two inspections daily. Dr. Myers
was offered the position, and upon ap-
pearing before the board, asked for an
hour's consideration of the matter.

J. D. McVeigh's request for eight ad-
ditional guards was granted, and
Health Agent Reynolds instructed to
make necessary arrangements.

Agent Reynolds asked a question in
regard to the Japanese man-of-war,
now due, and was told that upon ar-
rival of any vessel from Japan, the
commander was to be given to under-
stand that an 18 days' quarantine
would be strictly enforced, and that he
must not bring his vessel inside with
out the permission of the board.

At 10 o'clock the board adjourned.

Secretary Long's Experiment.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A Wash-
ington special to the Herald says that
Secretary Long is considering the ad-
visability of making an experiment in
the matter of laying one of the larger
ships of the navy up in ordinary at
either the Brooklyn navy yard or the
League Island navy yard. If the result
is successful, it may be that just as
soon as the situation in Cuba becomes
more tranquil he will order several
other vessels put in reserve with small
crews. It is generally believed that the
Columbia will be selected as the first
vessel to be laid up.

A PUBLIC CENSOR

General Weyler Posing in a New
Role.

GAMBLING OFFICERS ARRESTED

Severe Snow Storms in
the Northwest.

Mississippi River Overflows Its
Banks—Much Property
Damaged.

HAVANA, April 2.—Consternation
has been caused among many mem-
bers of political, military and civil cir-
cles here by an order that has been
issued by Captain General Weyler.
Gambling has been indulged in by all
classes of officials and the evil has
grown to such proportions and has
caused such a scandal that General
Weyler determined to make an at-
tempt to stop it. Contrary to usual
custom, he did not molest the smaller
offenders, but issued an order calling
for the arrest of 39 prominent men in
Cienfuegos, whose gambling propen-
sities were well known to everybody.

Among those taken into custody are
the Chief of Police of Santa Clara,
who has been spending much of his
time in gambling in the latter city.
It is believed that other arrests will
follow. The chief officers of the military
administration are quaking in their
boots lest an order for their arrest
will be issued. It is considered prob-
able that the civil governor of the pro-
vince of Santa Clara will be removed
from his office. The order of arrest
states that in addition to gambling
there are irregularities in the accounts
of the accused that must be settled.

THE MISSISSIPPI RISING.

No Signs of Abatement of Flood in
the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—Heavy
rainfall, accompanied by a strong gale
from the west, is adding to the terror
of the flood situation. One hundred
and fifty miles below Memphis, in the
Mississippi delta, there are four breaks
and each is letting in a stream as big
as the Ohio river at Cincinnati or the
Hudson at Albany, and this tremen-
dous outflow has caused a fall of only
one-tenth at Vicksburg, immediately
below the last break. The rain and
flood will probably cause more breaks.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1.—The
flood situation in the Mississippi delta
above Greenville is decidedly better
tonight as to the threatened loss of
life and further destruction of levees.
The damage to the farming; however,
in the delta cannot be exaggerated.
Five counties will be for the most part
under water for 30 days, and the main
line and branch lines of the Yazoo and
Mississippi Valley road will have
more than 100 miles of track inundated.

NEBRASKA HAS A BLIZZARD.

Traffic on Three Roads Completely
Stopped.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—The sever-
est blizzard of the entire winter has
unleashed for the last 25 hours in
Western Nebraska and the adjacent
territory, and has completely stopped

ARGUMENTS MADE

Why the Reciprocity Treaty Should Continue.

The Situation as Viewed Through Other Eyes—a San Francisco Plea.

The San Francisco Financial Letter advances the following argument in support of the reciprocity treaty:

The report of the Hon. S. M. Damon, the Hawaiian Minister of Finance, published in our last issue, has no doubt been read with interest by those of our commercial and financial circles engaged in the trade between the coast and the islands. Following upon the subject, it may be well to analyze the points that those who favor the abrogation of the treaty have made in their arguments.

From the data that has been learned upon the question, the contentions used are so specious and utterly at variance with the actual state of affairs, in connection with the operations of the reciprocity treaty as to excite attention and prove that those who favor the abrogation have either been willfully misled by persons supplying the information, or that they could not have consulted statistics bearing upon the subject.

They claim "that when the treaty was first adopted the carrying trade was encouraged and many American bottoms engaged in it. At present the great proportion of the Hawaiian sugar crop is carried direct to New York by sailing vessels built in England, and in many cases by vessels flying the English flag, though recently a number have been given Hawaiian registers. This, the opponents of the reciprocity treaty assert, gives to the trust all the advantage of free sugar, inasmuch as the Hawaiian crop figures as an item in the raw supply."

It will require very little effort on our part to show how utterly absurd, and how far from the truth, are these statements.

Since the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was put in force some twenty years ago, the sums invested in sugar and coffee plantations, in banks, water and electric light works, and a number of other commercial enterprises in the islands, amount to many millions of dollars, and these sums have been invested in the main by citizens of the State of California.

THE CARRYING FLEET.

The building of vessels suitable for the traffic between the islands and the Pacific coast has progressed as the trade expanded, until today we find as fine a fleet of ships of their class as are owned by any nation in the world. Had it not been for the existence of the Reciprocity treaty these vessels would not have been afloat, and the money earned by shipwrights and builders for their construction would have been diverted into other channels far less productive, and a body of men now employed as sailors on these vessels would have been obliged to seek employment elsewhere.

The natural laws that govern all commercial matters have caused the carriage of a large quantity of sugar produced on the islands to Atlantic ports during the past year or two. It is stated that this sugar has been carried in vessels built in England, carrying the British flag, and also upon vessels under the Hawaiian ensign. During the past season at least 90 per cent of the vessels that took sugar from the islands to Atlantic ports were American owned. For the present season eight American ships and three foreign ships are loaded and loading. One of these ships is owned by residents of the islands, but flies the German flag, the others being British. It is perfectly true that a number of vessels are built in England and other European countries and sail under the Hawaiian flag, but perhaps it is not known that fifteen-sixteenths of these vessels are owned by citizens of the United States. They were obliged to invest their money in these ships and place them under the Hawaiian flag because these very same opponents of the treaty, and their friends, would not allow vessels to be built in foreign yards, for those Americans who did not wish to be made to pay double the cost of construction in the ship yards of this country, and who rather than place these vessels under the flag of some small Central American republic chose that of a nation allied to this country by the closest ties and relations.

The product of these islands, first rate sugar, produced by the investment of capital supplied by citizens of the United States, is transported to Atlantic ports upon American owned vessels when available, sold to American citizens for the purpose of refining, enters into competition with the millions of tons of beet sugar dumped into the United States from German and French factories, but in no wise competes with the cane sugar produced in the Southern States of the Union; and these offenses constitute reasons why, in the opinion of the opponents of the reciprocity treaty, the same should be abrogated.

Considering the point that the continuance of the treaty will be inimical to the beet sugar interest of the United States, it is well known that the refineries of beet sugars are at the present time in course of erection at Salinas, in Los Angeles county, and in both Western and Eastern States, establishments that will cost many millions of dollars, and if the owners of these large refineries had the least fear that the Hawaiian sugar would interfere with their business, it is very safe to assert that the expenditure would never have been made.

The stern and well known fact is that even if there was a large increase of beet sugar factories in the United States producing sugar, and the Hawaiian Islands produced a greater out-

put of cane sugar than at present, the quantity would not suffice to supply the needs and demands of the people of this Republic. In fact the total production of the beet sugar in the United States and cane sugars from Hawaii would not supply within eight per cent of the consumption.

SUGAR IMPORTATIONS.

In order to arrive at some idea of the amount of sugar imported into Atlantic coast ports from January to November, 1896, the following figures will be of interest: From Europe, principally beet sugar, 469,743 tons; Java, Cuba, West Indies, Brazil, Philippine Islands, Egypt and other foreign countries, 992,872; total, 1,462,615 tons as against an importation from Hawaii of 43,685 tons into Atlantic ports. San Francisco received from Hawaii during January to December, 1896, 180,000 tons, consumed on the Pacific coast and in the Western States. It is estimated by well informed persons that the total production of beet sugar in the United States for the present year will be 40,000 tons, the yearly increase since 1890 having been 10,000 tons, and even with an increase of 20,000 tons yearly, due to the erection and operation of new refineries, many years will elapse before these establishments would be in position to supply the needs of our increasing population with the increasing yearly consumption.

Seeing that a vast amount of capital has been invested in the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands by American citizens, as well as the almost exclusive trade which we now hold with the Hawaiian Republic, to the actual benefit of our manufacturers and producers, it seems that all efforts should be made not only to foster those advantages, but to make concerted efforts that will by combining both the Hawaiian and beet sugar interests create the capital of our citizens invested in both these enterprises to earn profits, rather than abrogate a treaty that now operates advantageously.

As an example that the cane and other classes of sugar produces in the United States could not under the most favorable conditions produce in any wise an amount sufficient to supply the needs of our people, it may be stated that for the year 1896 there was consumed 243,220 tons of domestic cane sugar, 40,000 tons of beet sugar, 300 tons of sorghum sugar, 5,000 tons of maple sugar, 603 tons of molasses sugar—making a total of 289,123 tons from domestic sources.

The importation from foreign countries during 1896, that passed into consumption, was 1,570,963 tons, and of this amount only 200,000 tons came from the Hawaiian plantations, and even this quantity is a maximum yield.

The quantity of beet sugars of European origin included in these totals was 415,870 tons.

Figures of undoubted accuracy show that we have to depend for our supplies upon foreign producers, and that as the consumption of sugar is increasing yearly per capita, it seems reasonable that we should aid and foster by any and all means those enterprises in which our own people have made investments, not only in the Hawaiian Islands, but also in our own country, to the exclusion of foreign interests.

The merchants and manufacturers of the Pacific coast are deeply interested in the future trade of the Hawaiian Islands, and while anxious to aid and sustain any project that will tend to develop the beet sugar industry, they cannot be oblivious that any attempt to abrogate the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Republic would mean a loss of a very large percentage of the exclusive trade now enjoyed by American citizens who have invested in the Hawaiian Islands capital that exceeds ten fold that placed in beet sugar producing plants.

MORE OF THE JAP

Kinai Maru, With 680 From Japan.

Investigation Begins Today—Supposed to be Free Laborers.

The Japanese steamer Kinai Maru, Sakata master, arrived from Japan yesterday. Dr. Day boarded the vessel and found her in good sanitary condition, and as it was 20 days since she left her last port, she was clear of the quarantine regulations. Port Surveyor Stratemeyer boarded her and found 680 steerage and two cabin passengers. Her clearance papers were right, but the purser had neglected to put on his manifest the number of the passport opposite the name of the passenger. This is an imperative rule of the Customs House, and Mr. Stratemeyer refused to investigate the cases of the immigrants until the purser had made the entries on the manifest.

The 680 immigrants are 540 males, 122 females and 18 children. They are consigned to the Kobe Immigration Company, and are believed to be of the "student class." From one of the immigration agents it was learned that the Japanese Government will decline to encourage any more contract laborers coming here, but will advise the free laborers to come. He stated, also, that the tendency of the plantation managers is to reduce wages. For that reason the Japanese Government prefers to let the students come over and take chances.

The investigation of this lot of Japanese will begin today at 9 o'clock. Minister Cooper, Collector General Castle, Interpreter Doyle, Surveyor Stratemeyer, Stenographer Marx and Secretaries Mackintosh and Hapal will be present until the work is complete. It is believed there will be no night sessions.

THAT INTERVIEW

Mr. Thurston Replies to Mr. Stevens.

He Declares He Was Not in Error in His Former Statements to the Press.

The Washington Star of a recent issue says: Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-Minister from Hawaii, and now the president of the Annexation Club of Honolulu, said to a Star reporter this morning: "I see that the statements I made in the course of an interview published in the Star last Friday, have been questioned by Mr. D. Stevens, the counselor of the Japanese Legation, who claims that I am in error both in my facts and in my conclusions. The interview had reference to the reported refusal of the Hawaiian Government to allow 327 Japanese immigrants to land in Honolulu. The facts which I stated," continued Mr. Thurston, "were, in substance: 'First, that by treaty all Japanese have the right of ingress into Hawaii. My authority for such statement is article 2 of the Hawaiian-Japanese treaty, dated August 19, 1895, page 116 of Hawaiian treaties, which gives free right of ingress to Hawaii. This treaty is still in force and is entirely distinct from the 'labor convention,' which Mr. Stevens says is inoperative. A year ago this 'convention' is now a dead letter, no immigrants coming under its terms."

A CHANGE OF POLICY. "Second, I stated that formerly the Japanese Government only allowed Japanese to come to Hawaii under contract, by which the immigrants were under the supervision of the Hawaiian Government, but that recently it had changed its policy and allowed immigrants to come to Hawaii, which was being actively promoted by a number of Japanese immigration companies, who were pouring agents into the country without any check on the part of the Government as to what became of them. Making this statement is that from 1885 to 1891 I was president of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration and had personal knowledge of the conditions under which all Japanese immigrants came to Hawaii; and that I am personally acquainted with the Honolulu agents of the companies, and know from the official records in Honolulu, which I have examined within the last few days, that none of the Japanese immigrants who came to Honolulu during 1896 came under the labor convention, which Mr. Stevens refers to, and which the Hawaiian Government would have had control of them."

"Third, I stated that the late Minister to Washington was a member of one of these immigration companies. Mr. Stevens says: 'Neither the Japanese Minister, as stated by Mr. Thurston, nor other Japanese officials have any connection with these companies.' My authority for this statement is an advertisement in the Hawaiian Gazette of November 29, 1896, by the Japan Immigration Company of Osaka, Japan, in which the following statement appears, after the object of the company is set forth: 'Following are the persons who compose the company: Gozo Tatino, ex-Minister to Washington.' I refer also to the records of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the case of In re application of Masamoto Michio, decided November 18, 1896, in which a member of the company, and also its Honolulu manager, both testified under oath that Gozo Tatino, ex-Minister to Washington, was a member of the company."

"Fourth, I stated that the Hawaiian Government had passed a law prohibiting any immigrant to land who could not produce \$50, and gave instances of evasion of the law and how it practically failed to keep any of the Japanese out. My authority for this statement is the Hawaiian statute, and the fact that during the year 1896 I was an attorney before the Supreme Court of Hawaii in 47 cases arising out of this law.

A PEACEFUL INVASION. "Fifth, I stated that, under these conditions, we were in a peaceful invasion of Hawaii going on, as a result of which 'within five years from now, if the present rate of Japanese immigration to Hawaii continues, the whole of the island of the inhabitants of the entire country.' My authority for this statement is the census of statistics of Hawaii, showing that: In 1884 the Japanese numbered 116; in 1890 the Japanese numbered 12,260; in 1896 the Japanese numbered 24,407, out of a total population of 109,000."

"I further refer to the Customs House statistics of Honolulu for 1896, which show that the number of Japanese who entered Honolulu during 1896, was only 2,282, while during 1896 the number was 6,322, of whom 2,273 came during the last three months."

"Mr. Stevens says that the Japanese Government has nothing to do with this immigration. I did not say that it did. I said that it is a universal belief in Hawaii that the present extraordinary movement from Japan to Hawaii is part of a systematic plan with the full approval of the Japanese Government, to gain control of the islands. Whether this is so or not, I cannot say. Certainly no more certain method of accomplishing that result can be followed than that which is now going on."

"In support of this statement I refer to the files of the Honolulu papers, which are continually discussing this subject, and to the Honolulu correspondence of the Star, dated February 25 last, published in the Star of the 19th inst., and to the address issued in Honolulu by royal leaders on February 15 last, in which annexation as the sole salvation from Japanese domination."

"The foregoing are some of the facts set forth, and also upon the knowledge that not long since pressure was brought to bear by the Japanese Government to secure rights to vote for Japanese subjects in Hawaii, and that within the year last past a further demand was made that the Hawaiian Government should not allow any more Chinese to enter Hawaii, on the specific ground that it would be injurious to Japanese interests."

"Mr. Stevens further states 'It is safe to say that 20 out of every 100 Japanese who go to Hawaii go there in furtherance of agreements for their employment upon the plantations.'"

"The foregoing speaks of his own knowledge his work is as good as his word, but the above statement does not purport to be from knowledge, while the Honolulu Customs records show that on an average during 1896 only 20 to 25 per cent came under plantation contract. In November last I made a personal inquiry of the immigration companies as to what became of the other 80 per cent, and was informed that they had no idea that it was none of their business."

"Mr. Stevens states that originally the Hawaiian Government encouraged Japanese immigration. This is correct, but the correctness of such a policy in 1884, with 116 Japanese in the country, is one thing and in 1897, with over 25,000, is another. As a fact, the Hawaiian Government is now struggling against the immigration, with but indifferent success."

"The foregoing are some of the facts which I can draw my own conclusions. I leave them to the reader. I have not the remotest personal feeling against Japanese individuals, or as a whole, having many personal friends among them, and in the practice of my profession they are among my best clients. It is with regret that I have felt it my duty to make the statement which Mr. Stevens objects to. My only object was and is to bring to the notice of the American people that Western civilization in Hawaii is faced with a condition, which words will not change, and in the dealing with which we, as the vanguard, ask their assistance before it is too late."

WAIKIKI ROBBERY

Valuables Taken from the Hobron Cottage.

Sneak Thief Entered Sleeping Apartments—Articles mysteriously Returned.

On Friday last a party of young ladies, of whom Miss Carrie Gilman was one, took possession of the Hobron cottage on the lower Waikiki road intending to spend a short vacation. Matters progressed well and the ladies settled down to the quiet enjoyment of bathing and resting on the lawn.

Saturday evening the ladies entertained some relatives and the time was spent on the lanai about 100 feet from the house. Before going out Miss Gilman removed her watch and placed it on a pin cushion. On a table near by was some fancy work and two kodaks.

On the return of the ladies to the house none of them noticed whether or not the articles were there but when Miss Gilman arose yesterday morning they were missing; nothing else was disturbed. Inquiry was made of the Chinese servant but he denied having been in the room. He stated that he had spent the evening in his cottage on the place. Friends were notified of the loss and detectives put on the track. As there was no clew to the thief, Miss Gilman gave up all hopes of finding them. Last night while the ladies were sitting on the veranda a hackman drove up and handed one of the party a large package and quickly drove off without leaving any message. On opening the package it was found to contain the missing articles. The police will try and find the hackman today.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Augustin Daly has himself molded Scott's story of "Guy Rannering" into a new play to be produced as "The Witch of Durneleigh."

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, sold in bottles 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

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The material of the high priced ones is dressy and the collars and cuffs detachable and made in late styles.

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Ordinary Styles 75 cents
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White in color. Sizes 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.

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To go buy a Bicycle, don't do so until you first know it were wise to give OURS the "go by." Why we sell so many Bicycles is no mystery, for the names "Rambler," "Columbia," and "Stearns" are known to every one who knows what the word Bicycle means, and about everybody in the Islands knows that we are the agents for these three leading makes.

We will not say much about the "Stearns" this time, as the lot of '97 wheels which left New York on February 10th, did not catch the "Australia," and you do not want to hear about a wheel you cannot see, so we will tell you about them when they get here. But if you want a pretty mount, something up to date, come in and see our '97 "Columbias" and "Ramblers," but come quick, as we have sold over half of the lot just received, and we are sure to be out of both makes before we can get a good look at them ourselves.

We will have just forty-four (44) bicycles on the "Australia" when she gets here on March 30th, and from that on we don't think anybody will go by to buy a wheel because we have not got the stock to show them.

Our "Columbias" this year, as well as our "Ramblers," are fitted with the well-known G. & J. tires. This tire has proved to be the best one ever used in these Islands, and if you get the genuine G. & J. tire you get what you need for this climate and our roads. The genuine G. & J. tire is sold by the "Rambler" Agency here, and is fitted to wheels we order. You can get tires that are said to be G. & J. and look just the same, but you won't want more than one pair; looks don't wear, you know.

Points of interest to you will be the way the spokes are fastened on the "Columbias," the new special seat and the handles and grips on the Ladies' "Ramblers," in fact, you will find lots to interest you, and you are welcome to examine any wheel to your heart's content, even if you have no idea of buying. We have just added largely to our stock of sundries—such as Lamps, Bells, Luggage Carriers, Bike Stands, Enamels, etc.—and we can fit you out with about anything you need.

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NEW TARIFF BILL

Duties to Go Into Effect Before it Becomes a Law.

W. R. DAY SELECTED FOR CUBA

Wisconsin Too, Can Produce Sugar Beets.

Railroad Magnates Are Disturbed by Decisions Against the Trusts.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The novel and much discussed policy of having the duties imposed by the new tariff measure go into effect before the bill becomes a law was agreed upon by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee last night. It will be incorporated in the tariff bill in the form of an amendment.

The substance of the amendment is as follows: That the duties imposed by the bill shall be enforced and collected on all goods imported subsequent to April 15th and prior to the passage of the act, not purchased or in transit prior to April 1st. It creates a lien upon the goods thus imported for the amount of the duties imposed, and also makes the importer and the person in whose possession the goods may be found, if not a retail merchant or a carrier, liable for the duties or for the excess imposed by the bill above the amounts such articles may have paid.

It also requires customs officers to retain samples of imported goods, to the end that the evidence of identification may be preserved. It provides for bringing suits to recover the duties, both against importers and wholesale merchants, and gives to circuit courts of the United States full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine such actions and to enforce the judgments.

The members of the sub-committee had investigated the question of the constitutionality and validity of the proposition personally, and had secured the opinions of able lawyers, among them the Attorney General of Ohio. When they presented their colleagues the authorities on which they proposed to sustain the amendment there was no dissent from their views. Letters have poured in upon Mr. Dingley and his colleagues this week from importers, asking what was proposed to be done in the matter. If importers can place their orders and get goods through the custom houses before April 15th, the amendment will not affect them, but they will be compelled to take their chances in such attempts.

While there is much doubt expressed by members of Congress as to the validity of the proposed amendment, and as to its acceptance by the Senate, it will doubtless have the effect of discouraging importations while the bill is pending before the Senate.

SUGAR IN WISCONSIN.

Plea For the Development of Beet Sugar Industry.

The desirability of making Wisconsin a sugar beet raising State, and some of the reasons why sugar beets are grown there, are given in a recent issue of the Louisiana Planter, as follows:

Wisconsin has an immense German population, and the city of Milwaukee, next after Cincinnati, is probably the largest German-American city in the West. The German element has doubtless familiarized the people of that enterprising State with the wonderful advantages that have accrued to Germany from the development of the beet sugar industry there. It is held by them that equal advantages will inure to the people of Wisconsin with the development of the beet sugar industry in that State.

All this has led to the erection of a beet sugar factory at Menominee Falls, for which factory a large quantity of beets were raised this last season and are now in silos awaiting the completion of the factory. Unexpected delays in completing the factory have prevented manufacturing operations thus far. It is confidently expected, however, that the beet crop held at the factory in silos and held by the farmers, not yet delivered, will be satisfactorily consumed within a few weeks.

The Waupaca Republican advocates the payment of a State bounty for the more rapid development of the sugar industry, realizing as it does that those first in the field are apt to realize the best results.

It is estimated that it will take 25 factories to supply the sugar consumed in Wisconsin alone, and in discussing the proposed Wisconsin bounty it was suggested that the first five factories should have the benefit of the proposed bounty. Objections are raised to this, as it is considered wiser to have the bounty paid to all of those who are willing to engage in the industry. The editor of the Waupaca Republican says that he is anxious to see the sugar industry go on, not only in Wisconsin, but wherever it can be made profitable in this country to producer and consumer, so as to stop the drain of gold across the water; that self-preservation is a good law to apply to a nation as well as to one's self, and that it is about time this great economic question was put to a practical test.

WILLIAM R. DAY FOR CUBA.
McKinley's Old Friend Chosen For Important Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Judge William R. Day of Canton, the lifelong friend of President McKinley, will probably be sent to Cuba. It is known that the President is considering the advisability of having Judge Day go

to Havana as the legal representative of the State Department in the investigation to be made of the alleged murder in prison of Dr. Ruiz. Consul General Lee informed the State Department some time ago that Spanish investigations as a rule were mere farces; that he could not consent to be present at the inquiry which is to look into the death of Dr. Ruiz, first, because he had no confidence in it, and second, because he was not a lawyer. It is also probable that Judge Day will be troubled with the delicate mission of finding out from the insurgents whether they would be willing to end the war on the basis of a mere nominal dependence on the mother country.

DISASTER FOLLOWS LAW.

Railroad Holdings in Chicago Depreciate in Value.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring in effect that all traffic organizations are in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law has caused a depreciation in the quoted value of the railroad holdings of nearly \$40,000,000, and only ten days have elapsed since the decision was handed down. What this decline has been is shown in the following table: New York Central, \$5,500,000; Michigan Central, \$1,140,000; Missouri Pacific, \$1,520,000; Rock Island, \$3,590,000; Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul, \$2,125,000; Burlington, \$6,560,000; Chicago & Northwestern, \$2,520,000; New Jersey Central, \$1,595,000; Southern Railway, preferred, \$2,190,000; Southern Railway, common, \$1,800,000; Atchafalaya, preferred, \$7,180,000; Atchafalaya, common, \$1,530,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, \$780,000; total, \$38,450,000.

The executive officers of the Western railroads met here today to consider the proposition for the maintenance of the Western Association on the lines proposed by the passenger representatives of the Western roads at their meeting yesterday. No decision was arrived at, but the meeting will be continued tomorrow.

New Sugar Beet Syndicate.

CHICAGO, 26.—Advices from new Carlisle, Ind., reached the city yesterday that Nelson Morris of this city had associated himself with an Indiana syndicate which has purchased a large tract of land in the Kankakee region for the development of the sugar beet industry.

It is proposed to build an immense plant and reclaim several thousand acres. Morris' son admitted last evening that the deal was being negotiated. He said that the land was at present under water, but could be drained and converted into a splendid acreage for sugar beet culture.

Will Erect a Sugar Refinery.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Claus Doersch, a Brooklyn millionaire and former president of the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery Company, proposes to erect a sugar refinery in Long Island City that will cost about \$2,000,000. The refinery will be on New Town creek and will have a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day.

CAN YOU VOTE?

Tax Provision Will Keep Many Out.

One Man Stopped by Unknown Debt of Sixty Cents—Suggestions For Remedy.

Business with the local Board of Registration is painfully dull. So dull, in fact, that the members have not enough to do to keep themselves warm. Up to 9 o'clock Thursday night 88 persons, including Doctor Rodgers, had expressed a desire to vote and were accepted by the powers. But a good many with the same inclination were denied the pleasure and will therefore not be allowed to say who shall go to the next Legislature. The main trouble is taxes. Men who carelessly allowed the last day of December to go over without paying up to the tax collector now find themselves "not in it." One of these gentlemen, a full Hawaiian, was sore distressed yesterday when told that he had no show for a vote. It was Captain Hookano of the police force, and his case is rather peculiar.

He has not been in the habit of paying taxes on his furniture, and was not aware that the assessor had seen his household belongings and valued them at \$360. He paid his personal taxes promptly and went to the registration office yesterday to get a voting certificate. Chairman Davis looked the matter up and found Hookano sixty cents shy. The gallant captain has always prided himself more on his voting franchise than on his knowledge of English, and he showed his disgust for the tax assessors, after being told of the condition of affairs by saying in an undertone:

"Sixty cents? Wot 'ell!" But he said no more; the surprise and shock was more than he could bear. Now Hookano wants the constitution amended. As so few have registered and so many been rejected during the time the books have been open it looks as though the vote polled at the next election will be small. Another obstacle in the way of getting new votes is the peculiar clauses in the constitution relating to denization, first and second class, naturalization and special service letters. While these clauses are in force the men who did not assist in forming the Government in 1893, but who are ready to support it now, cannot vote. But the greatest obstacle in the way of many citizens becoming voters is the clause referring to the payment of taxes prior to January 1, 1897. In the opinion of a gentleman interested, "any citizen, under the terms of the constitution, not indebted to the Government for taxes, should be allowed to vote. It matters not if the ink on the tax receipt is still wet when he offers to register."

This is one of the things in the constitution which needs amending."

"The clauses were put there for a purpose, and they serve well, but they act against desirable Americans and Europeans as well as the undesirable class. Take, for instance, an American who came here in 1888, and who failed for any reason to assist in forming the Provisional Government or supporting it in 1893, he is excluded from the list entitled to "special rights of citizenship, no matter how faithful he is to the Government today. The same man is excluded from special letters of denization because, unfortunately, he did not live here seven years before the Constitution was promulgated and he cannot be naturalized, as there is no naturalization treaty between the United States and Hawaii. Fifteen hundred white farmers might come here from the United States, but under the terms of the Constitution, as that document now stands, they would have no voice in the election of the men who sit in the Legislature or become a part of the Government."

"In the United States one of the qualifications of men employed by the Government, municipal or Federal, is that they shall be voters, but that is not the case here; voters are sometimes given the hooty-tooty, while Johnny-come-lately gets the billet."

COLLEGE ORGAN

Contract Awarded to J. Bergstrom & Sons.

Matter Was Left With Hon. C. R. Bishop—Instrument Will be a Most Handsome One.

The contract for the building of the new pipe organ for the Kamehameha Chapel, now in course of erection, has been awarded to the John Bergstrom & Sons, an organ-building firm of San Francisco. The matter of the new organ was left with the Hon. C. R. Bishop, and recently he, in company with Mr. Chas. M. Cooke, visited the Bergstrom's factory to see and hear the new organ they have completed for the Hilo Foreign Church. They evidently were much satisfied with the instrument, as Mr. Bishop at once signed the contract for the Kamehameha organ. It will have 25 stops, 2 rows of keys, 2 decorated fronts, the one facing the rostrum, the other into the chapel. The action will be reversed, so that the player will have his back to the organ. The case will be of quarter sawed oak, and the front pipes will be decorated in gold and colors. The total number of pipes will be 912. The Hilo organ, built by this firm, is said to be a very fine instrument, and will be shipped to its destination early in May. The same firm are also building an organ for Sonoma. Following is the specification of the Kamehameha organ:

Compass of manuals, CC to A, 68 notes; compass of pedals, CCC to D, 27 notes. Great Organ: 1, open diapason, metal, 8 feet; 2, doppel flute, wood, 8 feet; 3, dulciana, metal, 8 feet; 4, wald flute, wood, 4 feet; 5, principal, metal, 4 feet; 6, fifteenth, metal, 2 feet; 7, clarinet, metal, 8 feet; 8, stopped diapason treble, wood, 8 feet; 9, stopped diapason bass, wood, 8 feet; 10, salicional, metal, 8 feet; 11, aeoline, metal, 8 feet; 12, quintadena, metal, 8 feet; 13, flute harmonique, metal, 4 feet; 14, flauto, metal, 2 feet; 15, oval bass, metal, 8 feet; 16, oval bass, metal, 8 feet. Pedal organ: 18, open diapason, wood, 16 feet; 19, bourdon, wood, 16 feet; 20, swell to pedal; 21, swell to pedal; 22, great to pedal; 23, tremolo; 24, bellows signal; 25, balance swell pedal. Compositive pedals: 1, forte, great organ; 2, piano, great organ.

Weakened Vitality
IMPOVERISHED
BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

Appetite Improved

almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

W. W. DIMOND

In order that our island customers may have nearly the same advantages as Honolulu buyers of stoves, we are willing to offer as an inducement a 10 per cent. freight rebate on all stoves purchased by residents of the other islands. This gives you your stove for less money that it can be landed at your wharf by ordering in San Francisco. In addition to this, we offer the usual cash payment discount of 5 per cent. No other dealer does this nor do other dealers sell stoves at as low prices as we do.

Ours is the celebrated "Detroit Jewel Stove," the best in the world as a baker or fuel saver. We received by the W. H. Dimond which arrived on Thursday, 120 of these in assorted sizes—the next vessel in the line will bring 150 more. You want one of the present lot. More than 400 Honolulu families use them and pronounce them "best." So will you.

W. W. DIMOND

King Street, Honolulu.

New Goods

Constantly arriving keeps our establishment always in the front rank. We have latest designs in furniture of a quality to last. The wood does not shrink; it is seasoned before the pieces are put together. Our business is growing. We can sell furniture cheap because of the great trade movements in the United States. Our interest is in the increased growing.

The Upholstery

Branch of our house is an important one—to you and to us. We make anything you order and from any design. Mattresses from our establishment are made of hair when we sell them for hair—no cheap mixture for people who order hair. And the ticking is right.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., have added largely to their stock of goods by late arrivals—and as always, are giving their customers full value for their money. "Universal Stoves are the best and sell on arrival. An invoice at hand and another on the way. Revere Garden Hose, Granite, has no equal. New Ideal Sewing Machine, are guaranteed. The Cyclone Wind Mill—Survival of the Fittest. A few years test has put competitors out of the field—orders follow faster than they can be filled. New Goods all around at Lowest Prices.

Write for Samples
And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands." A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu. **L. B. KERR**

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

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HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1897.

THE PHILADELPHIA'S MISSION.

According to the San Francisco papers Hawaii is going to war with Japan and Admiral Beardslee has been ordered down here to take a hand in the fracas. This is interesting if true, but it seems somewhat strange we should get our first advices from San Francisco. The newspapermen of the West have evidently taken their cue from some of the exaggerated yarns sent out from Honolulu telling of Japanese "riots" at the quarantine station. It is safe to state that the rumors of war purporting to come from "inside" sources are nothing more or less than fakes conjured within some bright reporter's brain.

When the facts are known it will probably be found that the assignment of the flagship Philadelphia to this port is due simply to the determination of the administration, particularly the navy department to treat Hawaii according to its importance as one of the principal posts under the protection of the American flag. We cannot believe that the sudden despatch of the flagship to this port is due to any plea made by this Government or any of its representatives. While the Mariposa, which brought the war news, was on its way to Honolulu, President Dole entertained the Japanese Consul and wife at dinner. This does not look much like war with Japan. If our representatives in Washington have raised the cry of "wolf, wolf" before the doors of the administration, they have done the country more harm than good. The officers of the Philadelphia will find that the situation here is about the same as when they left more than a year ago. They will find no opportunity to burn powder unless they buy the condemned bark Rosalie and blow it up.

The Government is handling immigrants according to the law of the land. We have yet to hear that Japan or any other government has made any unusual fuss. If the officers of the Philadelphia scent battle from afar, they will discover that the breeze swept other plains than those of Hawaii.

TO OUR KOHALA CORRESPONDENT.

Referring again to the letter of our Kohala correspondent, published on the 6th inst., we call his attention to the curious fact that neither he or the men who think as he does have ever seriously studied the broad question of labor. The all-absorbing topic has been the best and cheapest method of harvesting the present crop. When the white teamster would sit in his wagon like a lordly jehu asking if "you took him for a nigger," the "practical" man discharged the white man and replaced him with an Oriental possibly. The practical man took no thought of what might be the ultimate influence upon the country of his easy policy of replacement.

It was the "practical" men of California who, when the white farm hand was not properly docile, began to hire Chinese. The practice was kept up until the white employer found he would himself be run out of business unless he changed his tactics. Then the reaction came. It is the "practical" experience of the farmers, which they value so highly, that has depressed agricultural industry all over the world. Every agricultural paper testifies to it. It is the experimentalist, the agricultural stations of Germany and the United States that elevate the farmers. These institutions are conducted by brainy men, who find the average

farmer the most unbusiness-like man in the community. The farmer who laughed at theorists, now recognizes them as the men who can rescue him from the sloughs of bankruptcy.

Regarding the labor of "white men" in the tropics we call our correspondent's attention to the United States census of 1890, which states that the agricultural laborer in the vast domain of the Southern States receives about double the wages of the negro for the same work. Why is this? Because he does better work. And yet for half a century Southern planters claimed that the white man could not work in the South and went to war about it. Southern planters are finding that they were mistaken.

Then comes a Louisiana sugar planter with as much, or more, experience in sugar-cane raising than our Kohala correspondent, and says in the Louisiana Planter that he has visited the British Colony of the Straits Settlement and finds that with coolie labor at \$5 per month sugar cannot be raised as cheaply as in Louisiana with negro labor at more than double the wages. The Louisiana planter has called science to his aid and finds that "brains" can accomplish more than low-priced labor.

Our correspondent doubtless belongs to the class that a few years ago sneered at the idea that the high-priced labor of the United States could raise sugar beets with profit. That class never studied the labor problem. They "knew it all." They would not listen to suggestions from theorists. And now when the sugar beet is made to produce more saccharine matter than the cane, this class stand like pigeons with their brains punctured with needles. They "don't understand it." They, like our Kohala correspondent, fail to recognize the curious experience of civilization that progress made in any line of manufacturing or labor comes not alone from the men engaged in it, but from the "outsiders," the "theorizers" who stand off and size the situation up on the true merits.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN OUR YOUNG MEN.

In one of Ian Maclaren's talks on his recent visit to the United States, and the impressions made by what he saw, he remarks on the general indifference of men of ability and character to their political responsibilities. The conduct of public affairs seems to be left wholly in the hands of unscrupulous political partisans. Only when great interests are at stake will leaders in society and business take any personal concern in the settlement of political problems.

To judge from what appears in the newspaper press of England, or in accounts of English social life in letters or in novels, it is very different in England. The great non-conformist bodies almost to a man, take a deep interest in all matters of public moment. Church and State are so intimately bound together that leaders in the Established Church cannot afford to be indifferent to the political problems before the nation at any given time. But individualism is so rampant in American life and institutions, that men absorbed in their own private interests and the advancement of their own particular schemes, look down with contempt on those who devote themselves to the management of public affairs. From their toploftiness they cannot condescend to engage personally in what concerns the public welfare, unless it happens to coincide with their own personal aggrandizement, or runs counter to it.

It is a deplorable condition of society, when those who ought to take a position of leadership, thus deliberately or thoughtlessly shirk their responsibilities. How few

have Lincoln's convictions, how much fewer his ability to express them, as in his famous address at the dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, when he called upon his hearers to highly resolve that not for any failure on their part should the government of the people for the people by the people fail from off the earth.

One such man is a host, and the call of the times, on those whom the State is educating for citizenship, grows louder and more urgent with each advancing decade, "Fit yourself for leadership."

There is an opportunity and a call in this community in the changing condition of society. But who is forecasting the future before our young men or making any provision to enlist their interest in service for the public welfare? What encouragement is given by the example of those who have piled up their shekels here, and then transferred their incomes with their homes and their families to other communities? What inducement to a young man to devote himself to such service, when public office is the monopoly of a particular class, and not the open field for honest and honorable competition? What encouragement to fit one's self for public service, when if a young man seems willing to take a government appointment, rather than a position under some private firm or corporation, he is looked upon almost as if he had forsworn his manhood? If this community wishes to have public interests well served it cannot afford to neglect or to disfavor the growth of public spirit in our young men. Competitive examinations upon educational qualifications should take the place of political friendships.

FIND THE GUILTY ONES.

But for the strict quarantine regulations of this port, the last act in the Japanese immigration drama would have been a tragedy. There may be some difference of opinion in the community regarding the Government's treatment of the Japanese question, but when it comes to the protection of public health the people of Honolulu are of one mind. Now the people want to know the inside history of the departure of the Kinai Maru from Japan and the nineteen days' voyage to this country. And the people have a right to demand it.

It is stated that the passengers of the Kinai Maru were subjected to a fourteen days' quarantine previous to their departure. On the voyage over one man died—"fell down the hatchway"—and now after having fulfilled a twenty-four days' quarantine, three cases of small pox are reported. According to the statement of the steamship officers there were no evidences of the disease during the entire period. Yet medical authorities tell us that the period of incubation for small pox is fourteen days. As an extra precaution our health authorities make eighteen days the quarantine period. Now the Kinai Maru comes to this port with a clean bill of health and a report from the officers of no sickness during the voyage. The unsuspecting public naturally enough is mystified; the authorities are somewhat baffled and the only sensible conclusion is, that there's something rotten in Denmark.

We will not believe that the Government of Japan is party to any scheme to avoid our quarantine laws. Japan knows what it is to fight epidemics, and the steamship and Japanese health officers are the people to whom this Government must look for an explanation and the investigation should be made at both ends of the line. Officers who forget to tell the port physician of a death on board during the voyage, make themselves liable to very serious charges. It is the duty of this Government to in-

augurate a court of inquiry and make an example of any official or officials to whose neglect the outbreak of small pox among the immigrants, now in quarantine, must be directly traceable. If this country is to be the victim of whatever monkeyshines the citizens of Japan may wish to perpetrate, it is time we found it out.

While Secretary Sherman is put down among the opponents to annexation and the Reciprocity Treaty, Mr. Sherman has himself announced that he is in office to do the will of the President. From the present outlook it does not seem probable that Secretary Sherman will make a fight against annexation, provided the party and the President believe the time has come to fulfill the platform pledge. It will be remembered that during the discussion of the Treaty in 1894 Senator Sherman put himself on record as against the Treaty. He maintained that the United States had a perfect right to Pearl Harbor, Treaty or no Treaty. He did not make an extended argument, and wound up his few remarks with the statement that he did not desire to enter into any controversy over the matter. If Mr. Sherman continues to listen to the voice of the majority, as he has in the past, there is no reason to believe that Hawaii will suffer on account of the action of the President and his Cabinet.

From all appearances President McKinley will have no better success with the arbitration treaty than did President Cleveland. According to last accounts, the Senate has amended and recommended the document to such an extent that Secretary Olney would hardly recognize it, and Sir Julian Pauncefote would be disposed to reject it. The jingo spirit is still rampant in the United States, and it will take more than one generation of universal peace to wipe it out. The men of the Southern States cannot forgive Queen Victoria for preventing the recognition of the Confederacy, and veterans of the North have not forgotten that rebel privates were fitted out in British ports. About the only thing the United States Senators can agree upon is that when the United States wants to arbitrate it will call for a court of arbitration; when it wants to issue an ultimatum to Great Britain, the ultimatum will be issued and no questions asked.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls was always in hot water during his career as a politician. Now that he has entered the field of new journalism and included a report of a prize fight in his repertoire, he is catching it from all sides. Editors far and wide gave him a dig for allowing himself to be present at the fight, and now someone has resurrected a speech, made six years ago, in which he denounced prize fights and everything connected with them in most scathing terms. Ex-Senator Ingalls is a good specimen of a man who has soured on the world in general. He could stick to principle so long as he was on the high wave of political success and no longer. Immediately he saw that he was losing his grip on the popular will, his philosophy and good sense, if he ever had any, went by the board, and his efforts in the last few years have been directed in any line that would keep him before the public.

It is a curious coincidence that in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, recruited in the first year of the civil war in America, two men—Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley—enlisted, both of them afterwards elected Presidents of the United States. These were two out of about thirty millions of people. Eight men, out of over sixty millions, constitute that great tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States. Of these, two

are uncle and nephew—Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Brewer. The latter is the son of a missionary who served in Palestine, and his brother married the daughter of Rev. William Richards, a missionary in these Islands, and the builder of the house now used as the Preparatory School at the head of Richards street. Of these eight Judges, three are from Yale College and two of them were classmates.

Some of the New York legislators, who do not appreciate the newspaper cartoons in which their personality is dealt with promiscuously, have been attempting to get back at the newspapers by passing new laws. The Ellsworth bill recently introduced, forbids publishing the portrait of any man or woman living in the State without his or her consent. Violation of this proposed law is to be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than one year. It is needless to say the Ellsworth bill will never become a law. Some of the solons of New York seem to be of the Kansasian character. The New York newspapers are already making it so hot for the anti-cartoon legislators that they are ready to cry quits and let the papers draw as many pictures as suits the managing editor's fancy.

Officers of the American warship have notified the Hawaiian Government that Honeck must not be interfered with on landing, and in consequence the said-to-be conspirator is enjoying himself among former associates in the volunteer companies and friends.—Hilo Tribune.

All of which is a complete and absolute misrepresentation. The officers of the American warship have never made a suggestion, or in any way communicated with the Hawaiian Government regarding Honeck, and if Honeck has ever been ashore, he has made himself mighty scarce. The Tribune missed the bullseye, as usual, in its attempt to get a shot at ex-Marshall Hitchcock and the Government. Be sure you're right and then go ahead, sonny.

The invasion of Hawaii by Japan is a peaceful invasion and all the powder and shot the flagship Philadelphia can carry will not stop it more effectively than the methods followed by the Government. As the news of the reception given the immigrants sent by the Shinshin Maru has doubtless reached Japan by this time we doubt if there will be any further attempts to land men who have not the necessary wherewithal. The Japanese steamship companies will hereafter keep a closer watch on the passengers they book for Hawaii. The invading host has been checked somewhat, but it isn't stopped yet and never will be if the Asiatic is given preference in the labor market. The root of the evil cannot be touched by the alien law.

"Ian Maclaren," writing of his American impressions, notes with regret the marked abstinence from politics of the learned and cultured classes. These classes are only aroused at times of great public excitement. Then their power is felt and the good people of the land are led to a profound appreciation of what politics might be if the men who abhor the political boss would simply perform the manifest duties of patriotic citizenship. The men who criticize bossism are, as a rule, citizens who will not get down among the people and assist in gathering votes.

Apropos of the statement made by this paper that the annexationists of the United States will be drawn largely from the manufacturing classes, we draw particular attention to the letter of the

Keystone Manufacturing Company in another column. The manufacturers appreciate that they must seek other markets than those of the United States. Aside from the spirit of loyalty to the United States they recognize that the nation must assist them in carrying business to new fields, in which direct opposition from European firms is met. It is the manufacturers who have been foremost in demanding reforms in the United States consular service. It is the manufacturers who will pave the way for the resurrection of the American merchant marine.

It now appears that United States Consul General Mills was present with the Japanese Consul General at the dinner given by President Dole last Friday evening. The next morning these guests of the President read in the San Francisco newspapers that Hawaii and the United States were preparing to step on Japan's toes and blow the Naniwa into smithereens. Strange state of affairs this. Notwithstanding the rumors of war, etc., we believe the President and the foreign representatives in Hawaii will continue to smoke the pipe of peace. That's the only smoke the officers of the Philadelphia will see.

We shall be interested to note the results when some of our Hilo friends run against Commissioner Fitzgerald. Some of the people of Hilo and vicinity have opinions on labor that are something after the Bostonian idea: "We know it all." Mr. Fitzgerald, however, has a way of convincing people that he, too, knows considerable of what he is talking about. As he is supremely indifferent to whether Hilo is bigger and better than Honolulu, the Greater Hilo advocates will be forced to come to the point on a public question that has not a little to do with determining the destiny of this country.

Reports from the quarantine station state that the last lot of Japanese immigrants is the most disreputable batch that has ever been landed here. It was not so very long ago that the wife of a Japanese official remarked that she was surprised to find that the Japanese in Hawaii gave so little attention to cleanliness of their person and about their homes. Travelers have remarked upon the same discrepancy between the Japanese of Hawaii and Japan. We trust that Hawaii is not to become the dumping ground for lower-class Japanese.

The finest, and the cheapest roses for the New York market, to the number of half a million per year are furnished, not by an "experienced gardener," but by a cotton merchant in his seventy-third year who put brains in the business and kicked over the "great experience" of the gardeners. The "practical" men told him his methods were foolish and impracticable, yet his theories won the day.

The Cotton Journal of New York, several years ago, stated that the largest amount of cotton raised, per acre, in Texas was done by a "thinking white farmer" with his own labor, and he raised it, too, far below the average cost of producing cotton in the South.

"It is not that The Star does not think that the Government has not." Of course not. The poor comp-says not, and the proof reader says not. Undoubtedly the editor meant nit. In any case it is a knotty nit to unravel.

Hilo ought to declare a district holiday when the last vestige of the disgraceful shanties on Bridge street has been wiped out of existence. A raid on the water-front shanties ought to be the next thing in order.

M. Deibler, the veteran executioner of Paris, has beheaded over 200 persons.

FOR RECIPROCITY

Study in Facts and Figures Presented.

Some Reasons Why Present Treaty Relations Should be Continued.

The San Francisco Financial Letter of April 2 contains the following valuable article on the Reciprocity Treaty:

Since the announcement that efforts would be made looking to the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, it is reported that a memorial to the United States Congress was in course of preparation, advocating the passage of the measure, and that this same memorial was alleged to be in favor of those persons interested in the beet sugar industry.

Promising that no citizen of the United States would or should so act in any prejudicial manner as to stifle or retard any industry that will enable us by its operation to become independent of any foreign base of supplies, it cannot be denied that the question of the sugar production of the Hawaiian Republic, an industry owned and fostered by American citizens, can or will be considered by any unbiased and studious observer as being inimical to the interests of either the cane or the beet sugar industries of the United States.

A study of facts and figures will convince us that if we as a most favored nation by the Hawaiian Republic wish to maintain those relations, two courses are open for our Government to pursue. Either let us annex the Islands, so that they may become an integral part of the Republic, or else let us refrain from any move that may be regarded as looking to the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty.

When the fact is considered that in return for the reciprocal advantages enjoyed, the Hawaiian nation has conceded to the United States the almost exclusive right to sell its products in their midst. It seems beyond the bounds of all common reasoning that any person or body should be so selfish and short-sighted as to desire the abrogation of this treaty, that benefits in a commercial sense the entire country at large.

The opponents of the continuance of the treaty can scarcely have considered the question in a calm or unbiased light.

Let us suppose that this treaty be abrogated, what will be the result? The merchants of Honolulu, Hilo and other towns will say: We intend to buy our supplies from those countries that favor us; here is Australia, Canada and Japan, countries close to our gates, ready and willing to enter into all manner of arrangements with us to take our sugars, our coffees and other products, at reciprocal advantages; why should we be influenced by any feelings to patronize the United States, a country that has treated us so shabbily?

For "old acquaintance sake" and natural ties and feelings that to the United States, through whose citizens these Islands have been improved and developed, we owe some gratitude, we purchase our needs from them, but as we now see that jealous interests are working to put an end to the treaty that binds the two countries, we intend to cast sentiment to the winds and buy in markets that offer us advantages.

This is the opinion of the mercantile community of the Hawaiian Islands, and there is no reservation in declaring that had it not been for this sentiment the manufacturers and producers of the United States, especially those of the Pacific coast, would ere this have found their business with the Islands at a low ebb.

For it has long been known that desperate efforts have been made by English, German, Australian and Canadian firms to sell goods to the Islanders at far lower rates than we can quote.

Not only are overtures being made to the authorities of the Hawaiian Islands by Canada and Australia, but Japan is now in the field, ready and willing to grant all sorts of advantages in the form of reciprocity. In exchange for the sugars produced, Japan will only be too willing to grant a protectorate over the Islands, and this offer in itself is a serious menace to the United States.

The land of the rising sun is destined to become a formidable competitor in these Islands, as well as in other parts of the world, with all nations, and it would not be a pleasing spectacle for the people of this country to have as their neighbors a race who, while advantageous as laborers, would not be desirable as rulers of the Islands, and subject American interests to restriction and control.

That the Japanese legation in Washington is watching the efforts of the Senators and others to abrogate this reciprocity treaty there is no doubt and the least speak upon the horizon that may indicate that the treaty will be annulled will be taken advantage of by the diplomat, and his Government notified.

The statement has been made that plantations of sugar cane and other industries of the Hawaiian Republic are owned in the main by foreigners. Official data (that may be consulted in the United States State Department at Washington) will prove to the contrary.

Table showing the amount of capital invested in sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Republic—

Total amount invested.....\$32,146,691
American citizens, Hawaiian-born Americans, and American-Hawaiian half-castes own of this sum.....25,516,476

Balance.....\$ 6,630,125
This amount is owned by British and

their Hawaiian offspring, Germans and Hawaiians of foreign parentage.

In addition to these sugar investments, a sum of \$6,150,706 is invested in various industrial enterprises, electric light and telephone companies, railroads, incorporated trading firms and other financial institutions.

Citizens of the United States and their descendants own of this sum \$3,672,041. Foreigners and natives own \$2,478,041. Within the past four years investments by American citizens and their descendants amount in the aggregate to several millions, sums expended in coffee plantations, improvements to the sugar making plants and various other enterprises.

With such a notable exposition, how can contention be maintained that American interests do not predominate?

And it is owing to that predominance that "Americanism" today prevails in Hawaii in its best form.

The statement that the United States has been the loser by the operations of the reciprocity treaty is somewhat contrary to figures and facts, as the following resume will show:

RESUME OF UNITED STATES GAINS UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY, 1875-1893—

First—Duties remitted by Hawaii.....	\$ 3,560,999
Second—Profits made and property acquired by Americans—	
1. From increase of sugar production:	
(1) Increase of sugar property owned by Americans.....	23,235,610
(2) Profits made by Americans out of sugar.....	14,830,858
(3) Commissions paid American agents.....	3,006,000
2. From increase of exports from the United States to Hawaii, profits on \$2,447,510.....	3,244,751
3. From increase in ship building for Hawaiian trade:	
(1) Profit on building vessels for the inter-island trade.....	100,350
(2) Profit on building vessels for Hawaiian foreign trade.....	218,600
(3) Value of American shipping engaged in Hawaii trade.....	2,636,000
4. From freights earned by American ships:	
(1) Foreign freights.....	7,825,441
(2) Inter-island freights.....	1,152,000
5. Property in Hawaii acquired by Americans:	
(1) Incorporated property (other than sugar and ships), which are enumerated above.....	3,973,505
(2) Unincorporated property (other than sugar and ships).....	5,000,000
6. Premiums collected by American Insurance Companies.....	2,189,350
Total American gains under treaty.....	\$70,973,464
Deduct American losses under treaty.....	42,680,796

American net profit under treaty.....\$28,292,668

[This does not include the profits to thousands of American merchants who are indirectly benefitted by reason of exports to the Islands, nor the enormous sum received by American vessels in carrying passengers. Nearly all vessels employed in the carrying trade of the Islands are American.]

RESUME OF UNITED STATES ESTIMATED GAINS UNDER THE TREATY, 1894-1896—

First—Duties remitted by Hawaii.....	\$ 1,500,000
Second—Profits made and property acquired by Americans—	
1. From increase of sugar production:	
(1) Increase of sugar property owned by Americans.....	3,872,601
(2) Profits made by Americans out of sugar for three years.....	2,471,809
(3) Commissions paid American agents.....	501,000
2. From exports from the United States to Hawaii (3 years), profits on \$14,334,818.....	1,433,481
3. From increase in ship building for Hawaiian trade:	
(1) Profit on building vessels for the inter-island trade.....	20,000
(2) Profit on building vessels for Hawaiian foreign trade.....	40,000
(3) Value of American-owned shipping engaged in Hawaiian trade.....	500,000
4. From freights earned by American ships:	
(1) Foreign freights.....	1,304,240
(2) Inter-island freights.....	200,000
5. Property in Hawaii acquired by Americans:	
(1) Incorporated property (other than sugar and ships), which are enumerated above.....	662,250
(2) Unincorporated property (other than sugar and ships).....	833,333
6. Premiums collected by American Insurance Companies.....	333,135
Total American gains under treaty.....	\$13,721,849
Deduct American losses under treaty, allowing for increased imports of Hawaiian produce at two and one-half per cent. for three years.....	7,291,302
American net profits under treaty.....	\$ 6,430,547

In 1895 the importations from the United States, both Pacific and Atlantic ports, amounted in value to \$4,576,944.38, of which \$3,018,755.42 represented values of goods entering under the treaty regulations. Of the total imported values for 1895 the United States enjoyed 79.04 per cent. the balance being divided among other countries.

During 1896, out of a total value of \$7,164,561.40 for imports, 73.08 per cent of the whole came from our Pacific Coast ports, and 3.19 per cent from the Atlantic ports of the United States, making 76.27 per cent of entire trade enjoyed by the manufacturers and producers of the United States.

The carrying trade of the Hawaiian Republic for 1896, both imports and exports, was conducted by American vessels, or at least 82.53 per cent of the whole. In addition to this, 5.26 per cent of the trade was enjoyed by vessels that at least 10-16ths of which, are owned by American citizens.

Again it may be stated that the carriage of sugar from Hawaii to Atlantic ports of the United States during the season of 1896 was effected mainly by American built and owned ships, 43,820 tons out of a total of 51,111 was shipped upon these vessels, the balance upon three vessels—two British and one Hawaiian-owned.

As a matter of fact the Hawaiian trade with the United States is the only sailing route on the face of the globe monopolized in any measure by the American flag, and this is simply due to the circumstance that American citizens own the greatest bulk of the property in Hawaii and control its interests.

Our trade with the Hawaiian Republic increased over a million dollars during 1896, beyond the values in 1895, and it bids fair to show a yearly augmentation, provided no adverse legislation intervenes to prevent its growth.

In return for the sugar, rice, coffee and other products of the Hawaiian group, the consumers of the Islands have bought the lumber from our forests, the coal from our mines, hay, flour and grain from our farmers and mill men, butter and cheese from our dairies, fruits from our orchards and canneries, wines from our vineyards, and winemakers, textile and other products of our looms and factories, and a multitude of our varied manufactures. Even the refined sugar used upon the tables of families on the Islands is returned from the Pacific Coast.

Nothing is produced on the Islands for home consumption except a few fruits and vegetables, no factories or manufactures exist, except for the making of raw sugars or the hulling of rice, but everything needed on the Islands comes in the main from the United States.

The Hawaiian Islands are not and can never be competitors in a commercial sense with the United States, until the day arrives when the Pacific Coast produces sufficient beet sugar to supply

the demands of the entire United States home consumption.

The fruits sent to the Pacific Coast in no wise compete with any products of the United States, on the contrary, the bananas and pineapples that now arrive, enables consumers to purchase the same at lower rates than those asked for similar products of Mexico or Central America.

Then too, the increased production of coffee, expected within the next few years, will enable American consumers to obtain that valued article of consumption, at lower rates than either Central American or other countries, can supply the demand.

The profits derived from this new branch of industry will revert into the pockets of American investors, and thus another source of gain will be derived from the Hawaiian Islands.

The point at issue is, will the producers and manufacturers, the exporters and ship owners, the bankers and insurance men, together with the thousands of laborers, farmers and mechanics of the United States not object to the abrogation of a treaty that has en-

LAWYERS IN KONA

Ho Chung See Tells What He Sees.

Burros Sound the Notes of Spring. Timely Comments—Suggestions.

KAILUA COURT HOUSE, N. Kona, Hawaii, April 7.—Bernardin de St. Pierre in his sweet story of Virginia makes the bloom of the coconut tree or the growth of the banana a yearly and loved monitor of the passage of life.

In this beautiful land of day dreams the Kona cottage organ in the shape of burros by regiments are to be added as an incident in the passage of life of the residents of this weird and fanciful neighborhood. The budding and blooming of spring seem to properly belong to the opening of the months here, instead of the opening of the year, as the foliage and the blossoms continually reappear from month to month during the entire year, and every month seems to have its season of quick expansion and warmth as does the season of spring time in other lands where the lakes are locked and the foliage dies once a year. Showers, when they drop at all, in this beautiful little land of memories, drop easily, as the tears flow; and the bright halcyon of heaven lends enchantment to the surface of the earth beneath, that recalls the capriciousness and the dreams of childhood.

Court opens tomorrow morning for the prosecution of business, with Judge Edward G. Hitchcock presiding and 51 cases on the docket to be disposed of. The criminal docket is not very heavy, most of the cases being of the lighter grade of offences. The two most important cases to be tried are The Republic of Hawaii vs. Iana, who is charged with murder in the first degree, and was committed by the district magistrate from South Kona. The case, however, may be reduced to a lesser offence before the trial is opened. The next important case is The Republic of Hawaii vs. W. J. Galloway, charged with rape on a Japanese woman from the Pahala plantation. Col. G. F. Little has been retained to prosecute the case. Messrs. Hitchcock & Wise and Paul Neumann are retained for the defence, and a lively fight is anticipated.

The attorneys so far present are Hon. D. H. Hitchcock and Col. G. F. Little from Hilo; Senator Holstein from Kohala, A. S. Humphreys, W. L. Stanley and J. K. Kaulla from Honolulu. The Government is represented by the Deputy Attorney General.

Deputy Sheriff J. K. Nahale has everything in first-class trim for the court when it convenes. Sheriff L. A. Andrews put in an appearance today to superintend things generally.

I might here remark that it would be a very good thing if the Government would purchase the house now occupied as a court house in Kailua, as it is one of the most convenient, coolest and best appointed court rooms on the Island of Hawaii. The business of the courts of Hawaii, as elsewhere, must be conducted promptly and economically, and the witnesses and litigants ought to have a respectable place for the transacting of the legitimate business that from time to time comes before the court for hearing.

And that again reminds us of the necessity of having a better system of interpreters. There should be a Japanese interpreter of character and ability on each island. To be compelled to trust to the grating and compelling of any one interpreter for the whole Republic is worse than nonsense. There are many able Japanese scholars in the Republic whose services could be secured, and who can both read and write the language, and the Island of Hawaii and its business is of sufficient importance and sufficiently large to justify the Government in allowing an interpreter for Hawaii. The necessity for this is more apparent every term of court held on this Island, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will take steps, if no one else does in the meantime, to change the present system at its next session.

Judge Hitchcock makes a very agreeable, painstaking, conscientious judicial officer, and has the respect and confidence of the bar and litigants all over the Island. It is rumored that the present Deputy Attorney General has resigned. It is to be hoped that his successor may be a clear-headed, vigorous, able lawyer with ripe experience, fearless and active and able to discharge the duties of the office without fear, favor or the hope of reward. There should be a Deputy Attorney General or a prosecuting attorney on the Island of Hawaii alone. There is sufficient criminal business to keep one lawyer, and a good one, busy all the time. It is not the business nor the province of the kindergarten to furnish material for a competent assistant to the national Attorney General; and it is also to be hoped that the "family compact" will not be considered or figured in when the next appointment is made.

The Kona coffee fields show up well. Men engaged in coffee planting here seem to be well satisfied with their investments.

The "Sea Breeze Hotel," improvised for the accommodation of lawyers and litigants during this term of court, and graciously managed by Dr. and Mrs. Atcherley, is a complete success, and in view of the number of lawyers now snugly ensconced under its roof, the breezes have been increased many fold. W. L. Stanley spent most of the week at Mr. Greenwell's. A. S. Humphreys is temporarily rusticated as the guest of Dr. McWayne at his splendid mountain home. Judge Hitchcock and family are located with Deputy Sheriff J. K. Nahale, and the remainder of the legal luminaries are struggling about the streets of the Kailua, seemingly in search of something lost.

HO CHUNG SEE.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 3½c.
R. F. Ehlers & Co. advertise a large stock of shirt waists and Marseilles quilts.

W. W. Dimond sells the celebrated Jewell stove on easy monthly payments.

Lihue plantation, on Kauai, contemplates the building of a new mill at the close of the grinding season.

On Tuesday evening of last week, Sheriff Carter fell off his horse and had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder.

The National feed box is something that will please owners of horses. The Hawaiian Hardware Company handles this feed saver.

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald and Secretary Greene returned yesterday from a tour of inspection of the sugar and coffee plantations at Wailanae.

The Bishop of Honolulu, who left on the Mariposa Saturday, expects to hold a service in Apia on next Sunday. The steamer should reach there Saturday.

Members of the Hawaiian National Band are being taken into the Government Band without going through the formality of taking the necessary oath to the Government.

A young man who arrived recently from the Coast to take a position under Surveyor Bruner, will probably be recalled, so as to give room to one of the armed supporters of the Republic.

There was a large meeting of all the Sunday Schools on the Garden Isle at Hanalei, Sunday. Large delegations were sent from Wailanae, Hanalei, Koloa and Lihue. The convention was the best ever held on Kauai.

The Government representatives spent all of yesterday at quarantine, and up to 6 o'clock had examined 370 of the Japanese. The indications point to the return of nearly all of the entire shipment. They are inferior in every respect to any others so far received here.

Thomas King and Christian Weiland, the two regulars who were court-martialed the other evening, were sent to Oahu Jail yesterday to serve out a sentence of 30 days each, imposed by the Court. King was found guilty of deserting his post and Weiland of sleeping while on duty.

The portrait of Hon. Charles R. Bishop, painted by Fred Yates in San Francisco, is said to be equal in every respect to the famous Rogers portrait by that artist. Mr. Yates' commissions in San Francisco are such as to prevent his early departure for Japan.

Is Your Blood

Blood pure? Do not pass by this question with an evasive answer. It means much to your health, your happiness, your usefulness. If your blood is pure you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; your nerves will be steady. You will have little need to fear disease if your

Pure

Is pure and you keep it so. Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Rich, Red Blood. It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong. It will build you up and enable you to resist the enervating effects of warm or changeable weather. Is not this exactly what you want? Then take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

LEWIS & CO.

No firm of grocers in Honolulu can sell the same quality of goods we offer and at same prices unless they buy right. We boast of our prices just as a proud mother does of her first-born—they can't be beat. Nor are the goods we sell excelled in quality by any firm.

Since bringing our wares before the Island public by means of printer's ink, the orders from people on the other Islands have doubled in number. This means that the people are satisfied with goods and prices. We are reaching out for trade and to secure it we have goods at exceedingly low cash price. In case lots—2 dozen tins to a case—the consumer gets the benefit of wholesale prices.

Following is a partial list of goods just received from English and European markets:

Copeland's English Peas, Cod's Roes, Mackerel in Mustard Sauce, Cambridge Sausage, Teyssonneau Pate, Crosse & Blackwell's Pie Rhubarb and Jams, Boneless Sardines, Eating Chocolate, etc.

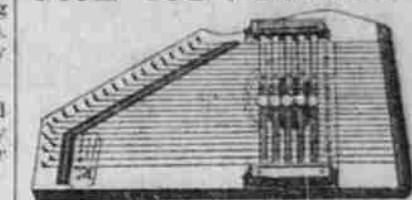
LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu.

What Shall I Play?

Is a question often asked. And we answer—

THE AUTOHARP.



A BEWITCHING MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

EASY To Play! EASY To Buy!

The simplicity of the Autoharp is its most remarkable feature. Any child may play it, at the same time it is an instrument for the musician, as is evinced from the interest which such leading artists as Richard Arnold, Victor Herbert, Robert Thallon, etc., are showing by recognizing it as a solo instrument.

A book containing full instructions and 21 or more pieces of music, also tuning key, music rack, and two picks, accompanying each Autoharp. The Autoharps are packed in neat pasteboard boxes which serve as cases.

No. 23, Price Complete, \$6.00 net.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. Honolulu, H. I.

Headquarters for Everything in the Music Line.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every finkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here: UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

RIOT ON KAUAI

Lihue Plantation Chinamen Attack Lunas.

KNIVES AND HATCHETS USED

Trouble Suddenly Stopped by Police.

Mongolians Promise to Return to Work—Want to be Paid for Extra Hours.

Blood was spilled at Lihue plantation on the morning of Friday, April 9th, when a gang of Chinese laborers attacked several of the lunas with hatchets and sharp knives, with a result of quite a number of men wounded and one Chinaman in such a condition that he is either dead now or will be soon. From letters and people who were on the Garden Isle at the time of the trouble, the following story has been gathered:

It seems that Lihue plantation has had considerable trouble of late with a gang of Chinamen who arrived just recently from China and who are supposed to have been in Hong Kong, nothing but robbers and cut-throats.

On Thursday morning, April 8th, about 15 of the number gathered about the plantation office and complained of being sick. Upon diagnosing the cases it was found that laziness was the real complaint, and that work would probably be the best cure. They refused to return to the fields, and were sent to jail for a short space of time, during which to meditate.

There was no further trouble on that day. On Friday, about 6 a. m., one of the lunas went to get his gang together and to distribute the tools, as usual. The Chinamen appeared to be in a sullen mood, and objected to the work of clearing the fields or building the new reservoir. They wanted to do light work, such as stripping cane and irrigating. The luna told them they had no choice whatever in the matter and must do the work assigned to them.

At this, one of the Chinamen, presumably the leader, gave a signal, which resulted in all the members of the gang drawing hatchets, knives and clubs from under their blouses.

An attack was made on the luna, and in response to his cry for help, he was joined by five other white lunas. The whole lot of Chinese, from Hong Kong, over a hundred in all, now began an attack upon the lunas, and one of the Mongolians was shot in the scuffle. Hoffer, the book-keeper, saw the trouble from his office and, recognizing the disadvantage the lunas were laboring under, fired over the heads of the Chinamen with a revolver, in the hopes of frightening them. This failed, so he blazed away into their midst. Matters were in a very serious condition, and Carl Wolters, Mueller and two more lunas had been wounded by the flying knives and hatchets of the Chinamen.

In the meantime, the police had been telephoned for, and eight stalwart native officers, with Deputy Sheriff Conney at the head, dashed into the midst of the rioters in the thickest of the fight. Clubs were used freely, and the Chinamen, surprised by this sudden onslaught of officers of the law, gave way gradually and finished by begging for mercy. Twenty of the leaders were arrested and jailed; others were carried away badly wounded, and the remainder were sent back to work again in a very much calmer mood than they had manifested a short time previous.

It looked for a while as if the Citizens' Guard would have to be called out, but the police were equal to the occasion and suppressed the riot in short order.

About three hours afterwards more trouble took place in front of the doctor's office, but it was stopped very promptly. After this the Chinamen were drawn up in line and the "riot act" was read to them. They promised to go back to work and to make no further trouble. Notwithstanding this assurance, a guard of police is kept at the plantation during the night time.

One who is competent to speak on the matter says that the whole trouble was a result of the action of Lihue plantation in making the Chinamen work more than the prescribed number of hours without extra pay.

As a general thing, the Chinese laborers on the various plantations of the islands are quite easily subdued, but the gang of hard characters at Lihue showed about the worst fight for their nationality that has ever been experienced here.

CHRISTIAN WORK.

The Outlook Pays Tribute to That of Honolulu.

In the "Religious World" department, the Outlook of March 27 publishes the following: Honolulu is one of the interesting and active centers of the world's religious work. Of course the city is not large, but the quality of the service is of the best, and there are certain forms of Christian activity to be found there which are nowhere surpassed. The Central Union Church is practically the cathedral of the city. Its pastor is the Rev. D. P. Birnie. It has a membership of 523, forty-six persons uniting with it on profession of faith during the past year. Three hundred and forty-five families are in attendance at the church. The year's income is not far from \$5,000, and in addition about \$4,000 is expended for benevolence, to which sum something over \$1,500 from the Sabbath school must be added. This Union Church is the center of work in that city, but there are many other forms of service worthy of study. For instance, Mr.

and Mrs. Frank W. Damon have a wonderful school among the Chinese, which has averaged during the past year from 150 to 200. The devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Damon to their pupils can hardly be exaggerated, and the benefit is universally recognized. In addition there are several chapels among the natives, in which various kinds of Christian and philanthropic work are constantly being carried on. Those who imagine that the old missionaries of the Sandwich Islands have no successors in their children are greatly mistaken. There is no finer company of Christians anywhere than those at Honolulu, and a visit to their churches, schools, charities and missionary agencies is a real and lasting inspiration.

THE STAR OF HAWAII.

We are looking for the coming—
Yes, it is coming bye and bye
To the Gem of the Pacific,
The Star of Hawaii;
In the new dispensation,
In the Isles of Hawaii,
In America's constellation
May she glisten bye and bye.

May her progress be forward,
Her rulers imbued from on high
In wisdom to guide her
To that haven bye and bye,
Where she will shine in the West,
Liberty's monument so grand,
With peace and contentment
Throughout the Island land.

For the progress of nations
Westward trends its way,
And a glorious civilization
Shall shine here bright as day.
The finger of destiny is pointed,
Civilization's die is cast,
And, Phoenix-like, from her ashes
Shall she rise from a misty past.

Yes, we are waiting for the dawning
Of this the millennium day
Of a grander civilization
That is coming to Hawaii Nei,
And in the new dispensation
In the Isles of Hawaii,
In America's constellation
May she glisten bye and bye.

HILLO IS ACTIVE

Improvements Being Made in City.

Volcano Avenue Rapidly Filling Up With Residences.
New Arrivals.

Howard Hitchcock has some very beautiful sketches of the Kona coast which are nearing completion, that will be enduring laurels to the industrious artist.

Mr. Ross left Hilo last Monday morning overland for a trip to the lands of Sam Parker, to inspect the same with the view of ascertaining their value for coffee. These are the lands that Mr. Desky will subdivide if Mr. Ross' report is favorable, and it is almost certain that his report will agree with those of others who have praised them very highly.

Mr. Desky has about closed the purchase of fifteen acres on the Volcano road, this side of the ponds, about one-half mile from town, and will commence the subdivision of the same into very reasonable priced holdings. This will give many people an opportunity to get a piece of land for a home at very small investment.

Johnson and Thannum of Oahu, have cleared and planted 10 acres in coffee, doing all the work themselves, proving beyond doubt that the haole can do any work in connection with coffee planting.

Captain Staples is building a shoe shop on the corner of Volcano street and Peck's road.

Messrs. Dauphny and Howitt are waiting for Guatemala seed to plant about 20 acres.

The K. C. Co. have just planted 15 acres with Guatemala coffee from Mr. Forbes of Kukuhihae.

Mr. Fulcher is clearing 25 acres on his Mountain View property to be planted in coffee.

Mr. Krouse has cleared 35 acres to be planted in Guatemala seed.

Mr. Hamby is clearing 25 acres to be planted in Guatemala coffee.

Mr. Suter is building a two-story dwelling on his coffee estate in Upper Oahu.

The young people of Lower Oahu have organized a whist club and also a chess club.

Mr. Zimmerman is clearing 17 acres more for coffee.

Mr. Supe will clear an additional 10 acres to be planted in coffee.

In response to the Government public notice that 35 lots of land would be offered to settlers on March 30, early Tuesday morning there were gathered in front of Mr. Baldwin's office, Hilo, fully twice as many applicants as there were pieces of land offered, and they stood in line for over six hours waiting their turn, and every homestead was applied for, and some pieces were applied for by four different applicants, so that much competition will result. The Kailua lands are very much sought for, and should be opened up as rapidly as possible, as there is a brick demand among a class of people who will cultivate the soil and produce staples that are much needed.

The 35 lots made in the aggregate \$25,112, which were appraised at \$7,400.96. Ten per cent of this amount was paid in to bind the applications, \$740. These lands are only from three to four miles from Hilo, forest lands, deep, rich soil, mostly well watered at an elevation of about 2,000 feet and very desirable spots. The Government cannot open these lands up for settlement too fast for some time to come, and it should not be done higgledy, but freely and the settler embarrassed as little as possible.—Hilo Exchange.

KAHUNA CUNHA

Portuguese Citizen of Mani Adopts Ancient Methods.

TROUBLE AT SPRECKELSVILLE

Chinese in Mob Force Attack Police.

Teachers Discuss Methods of Discussion—Leah's Wreck Still in Evidence.

MAUI, April 10.—When closely associated, one race will inevitably assimilate some of the characteristics of another. The case in point is that kahunaism has gained a hold among the Portuguese of Hawaii nei. On Friday, the 9th, Joe Cunha, a shipped man at Hamakua, was fined \$5 and costs by the district magistrate of Makawao for practicing medicine without a license.

His patient or rather victim was Mrs. John Sylva of Makawao, who suffers much from spells of insanity. The remedies for the cure of this insanity as used by Cunha were applications of vinegar and mustard on the back of the head and on the limbs, the burning of garlic and weeds inside of the house, and the scratching of a knife on a board. The last is used much for the same purpose as the Chinese use paper bombs—to frighten away the devils. "Kahuna" Joe received \$32 in all from the husband of the unfortunate woman.

Cunha practices his incantations during the late hours of night and among other mystic accomplishments he pretends that he has power of causing cows to give more milk. In this case his "modus operandi" is to kneel beside the animal under whose nose a bunch of weeds is burning and pray long and earnestly.

Fourteen police under Deputy Sheriff Scott made a raid upon some Chinese gamblers Friday night at Camp 5, Spreckelsville. They captured nine and placed them under guard in a room in one of the houses. Then the gong sounded, and a mob of Chinese (several hundred of them so it is reported) armed with hoes and sticks made an attack upon the house for the purpose of rescuing their friends. Some of the police immediately jumped on their horses and with black-whip whips dispersed the excited crowd. Several of the attacking party bore marks of the whips on their faces. It is rumored that several shots were fired by the police but no one was injured.

Monday afternoon, the 5th, the monthly meeting of Makawao teachers was held in the Makawao school house. D. D. Baldwin, president, Inspector-General Townsend gave an instructive discourse upon methods of conducting teachers' meetings and Mrs. Townsend explained perception in a most interesting way. There were 24 in attendance. Mr. Townsend stated that probably Col. Parker would be present at the summer school to be held in Honolulu in '98.

Mr. and Mrs. Townsend returned to Hilo by Tuesday's Kinau.

The April meeting of the Makawao Literary Society will take place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Baldwin of Hailu during the evening of the 16th inst.

Wednesday, the 7th, W. H. King of Wailuku celebrated the 75th anniversary of his birth by a luncheon.

The ladies of the Thursday Club discussed Rudyard Kipling at the residence of Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Hamakua, Thursday afternoon.

W. G. Ogg of Makawao has been the guest of J. W. Colville of Paia, recently.

Three gentlemen bagged 51 plover on Friday in the vicinity of Kapapala, Makawao.

A piece of the Leah's stern still decorates the reef to the windward of the harbor;—simply this and nothing more.

Weather.—A shower Friday moistened the dry earth a trifle.

ORDINANCE WANTED.

To Prevent Chinamen From Using Mouth Spray.

An effort is being made by persons here to establish a steam laundry, to be conducted entirely by white men and women. The advantages of such a place to persons who send their clothing to laundries are manifold, and not the least is the fact that the dangers of transmitting disease through the filthy spraying custom would be reduced to a minimum.

In San Francisco, recently, the Board of Health passed an ordinance prohibiting the Chinese laundrymen from spraying clothes with their tips. A few days later there was a wholesale raid in the Western Addition, and nearly every laundryman was locked up.

It is suggested, in view of the step taken by the San Francisco Board of Health, that the authorities here make an ordinance of the same nature.

The Rev. W. H. Weaver pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsburg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for colds, coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co. wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alternative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store, 110 HOTEL STREET.



A Model Plant is not complete with out Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugal, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Smoother Than Silk

Is the finish of the different TOILET PAPERS we are now carrying in stock. You cannot over-estimate the value of a Medicated Silk-Finished Paper. We have reduced the price on the perforated roll paper until it is about as

Cheap as Dirt.

Most people are extremely particular about the food they eat, clothes they wear, soaps they use, and why not exercise the same precaution regarding the toilet paper consumed?

It is by far more essential than the average person realizes—that none but purely

Medicated Papers

Be used; in doing so, you need have no fear of the results.

Our stock at present is much larger than usual. We have just received a large consignment of such staple brands as Oro, Cosmos, Owl, Epsom, Pond's Extract, Perfection, P. P. P., all of which we are offering at remarkably low prices, in order that they may be in reach of all.

With prices we are in the lead, and we intend to keep there.

Hollister Drug Co.

TIMELY TOPICS

ON FEED BOXES.

The Hawaiian Jockey Club have finally decided upon holding their meeting on 11th June next, and given a fine day, there is no reason why it should not be the most successful in the history of the Club.

Trainers in the past have experienced such trouble with their charges through the want of suitable feed boxes.

About the most satisfactory device known for preventing waste and bolting of food, is to be found in the

NATIONAL FEED BOX

It is made entirely of Galvanized steel, is practically indestructible and the Manufacturers claim that besides curing bad habits, such as bolting, slopping and scattering, it saves from 25 to 35 per cent in feed bills and prevents indigestion, colic and stomach troubles.

FOR SALE BY

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. 236 FORT STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Bagatans, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Selter Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (15 and 30), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double and Team Horses or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livestock Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE, Lihue, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scabby Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is such a sufficient effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCY AND MERRILL CHEMISTS' DISPENSARY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

STARS TWINKLED BUTLER EN ROUTE

First Six Innings Full of Interest.

Stars Strike Lucky Seventh For Ten Runs—Paralysis in Ranks of Students.

The Twinkling Stars of last year's baseball fame and the jolly students of Kamehameha, crossed bats on the Makiki baseball grounds, Saturday afternoon and it so came to pass that as the bright light of day began to die away and the ninth inning came to a close, the score stood 20 to 5 in favor of the constellation of nine. Up to the seventh inning the game was any one's but just at that time something paralyzed the hands of the Kam shorts and the Stars piled up the score. The eighth inning was another running race and soon the score was out of reach of the students.

FIRST INNING.

Wildier hit a hot one to Cockett but couldn't make first. Hart sent a very warm grounder to Kama who stopped and sent the ball to first. Smith fumbled and Hart was safe. Cunha sent another of the same kind to Anahu at short who made a pretty stop and caught Hart at third. Lishman could not hit safe and got the same medicine.

For the Kams, Leslie hit safe over Wildier at third for one base. He got second on a passed ball and was advanced to third by Makana's single. Anahu sent a bee liner into Wildier who proved equal to the occasion.

SECOND INNING.

Dayton went to the bat and while gazing about had a strike called on him through Kama's quick appreciation of the situation. Dayton, Koki and Babbitt went out in one, two, three order by assist to first.

Either Hart weakened or the Kams got into his curves for Baker, Cockett, Lewis and Leslie all crossed the plate safely. The bases were full twice during this half of the second inning. Score: Kams, 4; Stars, 0.

THIRD INNING.

Ross struck out for the Stars. Woods got his base on balls. Wildier made a sacrifice hit to second and Hart was caught at first.

The Kams made quite a number of slow hits which succeeded in making them two runs. Anahu and Kama crossing the plate. Dayton had two good chances but got neither of them. Score: Kams, 6; Stars, 0.

FOURTH INNING.

The Twinklers scored. Cunha and Lishman did the running but Dayton had the honor of bringing them in by a great sky-scraper out into center which made up for previous bad breaks on his part. A passed ball brought Dayton home.

Leslie for the Kams flew out to Ross in left field. Makana sent one down the third base line for two bags. Makana came home. Score: Kams, 7; Stars, 1.

FIFTH INNING.

The Stars made one run through Hart's good running. He sent a hot one through short-stop and was advanced to third and then came home on a hit into center by Cunha.

Kama went out on a foul to Wildier and Baker followed suit. Cockett hit a slow one near the plate, but Hart was too quick for him. Score: Kams, 7; Stars, 4.

SIXTH INNING.

Babbitt hit the ball for a foul and Aki picked it up right off the top of the blades of grass. Ross scored his third strike out. Wildier hit to short for out.

Koki made a beautiful running catch of Lewis fly. Koki let go Makana's hot grounder and Leslie came in. Smith went out on a foul tip and Aki couldn't make first. Score: Kams, 8; Stars, 4.

Hart got first on a dead ball. Cunha got first on a fumble at short and Hart came in. Dayton got first on another fumble at short and Koki had the same luck. Cunha and Lishman both came in. Babbitt went out on an assist to first and Dayton was caught at the plate. A wild throw to Aki brought Koki and Babbitt in. Woods hit the ball hard. Another fumble and Ross came in. Wildier went out on a foul to Aki. Hart hit safe into right and advanced to second. Cunha made a two-bagger and Hart came in. Lishman's fly into right was muffed and Cunha scored. Dayton sent another through short and Lishman came in. Koki went out on a foul to first. Ten runs.

Anahu, Kama and Aki went out in one, two, three order. Score: Kams, 9; Stars, 14.

EIGHTH INNING.

Babbitt went out on a foul to Aki. Ross got base on balls and stole second. A passed ball advanced him to third. Woods got his base on balls and Wildier failed to make first. Ross came in. A safe hit by Hart and Woods came in. Several wild plays and Hart scored. Dayton sent another long one into center for a home run, and Cunha and Lishman scored.

Lewis, Leslie and Makana, for the Kams, went out in one, two, three order. Score: Kams, 9; Stars, 20.

NINTH INNING.

Babbitt and Ross went out on assists from second to first and Wildier followed suit on a fly to second.

Smith went out on an assist from short to first. Aki made first. Anahu flew out to Dayton and Kama was caught at second.

Following is the personnel of the teams:

Kams.	Position.	Stars.
A. Hart	Catcher.	A. Hart
S. Kama	Pitcher.	A. Cunha
J. Smith	First base.	S. Woods
L. Makana	Second base.	K. Koki
P. Cockett	Third base.	H. Wildier
W. Anahu	Shortstop.	P. Lishman
C. Baker	Right field.	B. Babbitt
G. Lewis	Left field.	D. Ross
S. Leslie	Center field.	D. Dayton

Attracts Crowd to the Mariposa on Saturday.

Doors Closed to the Curious—Officers Anxious to Reach Australia.

The passenger to attract the most attention on the Mariposa on Saturday was Butler, the Australian murderer, captured on the bark Swanilda some time ago by Detectives Roche, McHattie and Conroy of the Australian police.

Room 31 had been especially prepared for him, but instead of the steel cage, graphically described in the San Francisco papers, Butler had the plainest kind of a stateroom. The agents in San Francisco, in compliance with a request from Detective Sergeant Roche, had stripped the room of its furniture, washstand and built a transom on the floor next the partition which separates the room from the gangway. Opposite this transom or bunk is a sofa or upholstered bench. Like the bunk, it extends the length of the room. At the foot of the bunk occupied by Butler a steel ring is driven through the floor and fastened on the under side. Through this a steel chain was passed and then riveted to the shackles on Butler's ankles. By these shackles the prisoner is safely kept through the day and night while in the room. At 3 o'clock in the morning they are taken off, and the prisoner is then handcuffed to Sergeant Roche and Detective McHattie, and the three men proceed to the deck of the Mariposa, where exercise is taken for an hour. So anxious are the officers that their prisoner will be safely landed that the matter of exercise is made compulsory and the prisoner's wishes are not consulted. No chances will be taken by the officers as to his getting ill on the voyage.

For some unexplained reason the detectives and Butler have taken a dislike to reporters since their experience in San Francisco. Roche, particularly, overlooks the fact that but for the press of San Francisco he and his men would be as unknown to Americans today as they were before they left Australia, except for the publicity given them by the newspapers. In talking with a representative of the Advertiser on Saturday Roche confessed an abhorrence of the craft. "There's one on the steamer, and I've been with him since we left the States and never knew his business until three days ago. I've settled him now, and he will not trouble us any more."

The black whiskered detective sergeant was entertaining an angel unaware, and when he walked up the gang-plank the Advertiser reporter followed and passed the numerous guards without serious trouble. On entering room 31, Butler, chained like a wild beast, was lying on his mattress, and the lynx-eyed McHattie sat opposite, keeping watch on him. The reporter passed at the door, and Butler, seeing him, said, pleasantly: "Come in, I ain't going to kill you." The usual civilities passed, and Butler swung himself around, allowing his feet to rest on the floor. The room was almost stifling, and McHattie, complaining of the heat, said: "But we haven't much longer to be aboard now; we'll soon be home."

Butler glanced at him, and, with a grin, remarked: "You'll get me there, may be, but you'll take me ashore in a coffin."

Then he smiled as though his threat would give his captors and custodians something to worry over. Butler is a man of moods, and the extreme caution taken by Detective Sergeant Roche does not tend to soften his disposition. Some days he will speak pleasantly to those about him, and at other times he will be surly and morose. Saturday was a bewitch and between. When asked if Butler could have a drink, Roche replied: "He can have anything he wishes, within reason, but I am careful always to inspect it. The food is taken from the galley and cut in small pieces by myself or one of my men. He is not allowed knife or fork, for fear he will commit suicide. He tried it, you know, in San Francisco, once with a piece of glass, when he cut his wrist, and again, by cutting an artery in his temple with his finger-nail; you can see the cut now. Rather than have him try it again, we pared his finger-nails just before we sailed, and, as an extra precaution, we muffed his hands at night before putting on the darbies. We realize that our reputations are at stake, and we intend taking every precaution against suicide or accident."

"We divide our watches so that one man is on duty at night only two hours. He sits here (pointing to the end of the sofa, near the door), and is directly opposite Butler's head. The only way the prisoner can reach the watch is by standing up and then throwing himself forward. To prevent an occurrence like this without our knowing it, the officer on watch fastens this linen cord to his wrist; the other end and a piece applied to it connects with the wrists of the other two officers. The slightest move on the part of the watcher awakens the sleeping men."

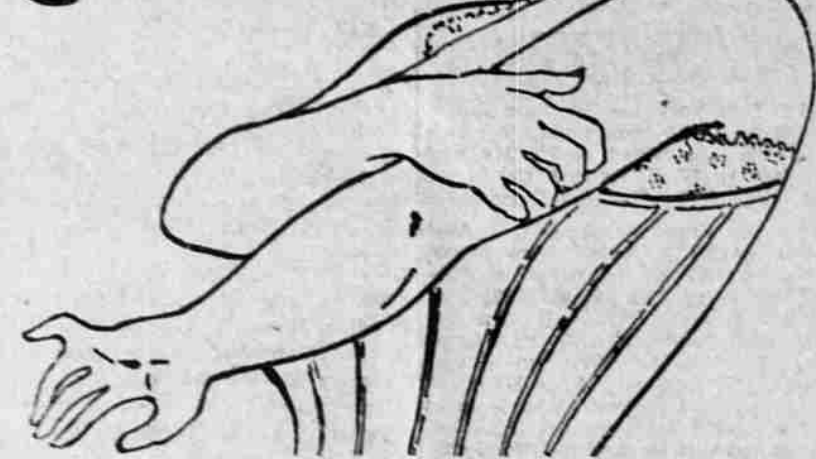
By this time one of the stewards had brought in some whisky. Sergeant Roche emptied the contents of one of the glasses into a tin cup, tasted it, and passed it to Butler, who drank it at a draught.

"You wonder at my tasting that when I do not indulge myself? That is because I want to know that he is getting whisky. It may not be whisky, and I want to make sure that it is." Just then some one handed Butler a cigar, but Roche intercepted it, and, after passing a slender probe through it from end to end, evidently fearing a dynamite bomb, remarked: "We cannot be too careful. It cost us four lawyers' fees alone in San Francisco \$2,800, and it won't do to let the young man get away."

DISTRESSING IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

Cuticura



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sole throughout the world. British Agent: J. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. For Sale in U.S.A. and Canada: J. H. HARRISON, Boston, U.S.A.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MURRELLS, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.

Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.

Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.

Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.

THE RISDON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention.

Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 434—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, as the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant; harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. "Vapo-Resolene" is free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

HIGH GRADE Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.



ATLANTIC RED ENGINE, Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER, For Cylinders, Etc.,

CASTOR MINERAL, For Steam Plows;

SUMMER BLACK, For Car Boxes, Etc.

STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS' PLOW WORKS:

The C. & C. Rice Plow;

Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

The Queen;

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

The Monarch;

12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

JUST RECEIVED:

Garden Hose.

ALSO A NEW LOT OF

Ice Shaves

Which you will find convenient for making quick cold drinks.



HEALDS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco, FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss of damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896, £12,433,131.

1. Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 & s. d.

Subscribed - - - 2,750,000

Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0 0

2. Fire Funds - - - 2,000,000 0 0

3. Life and Annuity Funds - - - 2,144,631 19 5

£12,433,131 2 5

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agts.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The James Makee took a lot of iron rails for the Mahee Sugar Company yesterday.

The ship Luron is completely laden with 32,805 bags (2,035 tons) of sugar for New York.

The steamer Iwalani from Hamakua Saturday, brought news that the U. S. S. Petrel had arrived in Hilo.

The American ship W. F. Babcock, Graham master, sailed for New York with a cargo of 55,848 bags (3,485 tons) of sugar about 3:30 p. m. yesterday.

Captain Gregory of the Iwalani received a telephone message at Honolulu on Friday announcing the arrival of the U. S. Gunboat Petrel at Hilo. She made a quick trip.

The Japanese S. S. Kinal Maru, Sakata master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 19th days from Kobe, with 682 Japanese and 109 tons of freight for this port. The Japanese were sent at once to the quarantine station.

Captain Fitzgerald did not go to Hawaii on the Helene Saturday. Just before departure the natives got on a rampage and would not work. Captain Fitzgerald was asked to remain in Honolulu for a while and Captain Freeman took his place.

The Japanese steamer Kinal Maru hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday to prepare for her return trip. The news of small port stopped operations and she was ordered back to her moorings and put into quarantine immediately.

The O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward commander, arrived from San Francisco about 4:30 o'clock Saturday morning and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf. She left San Francisco at 9:11 p. m. on April 8th. A pleasant trip was the experience of the Mariposa. She sailed again for the Colonies about 2:30 p. m. of the day of her arrival.

FAVORS ANNEXATION.

Letter from Firm in New York Bearing on Subject.

In a letter received by E. O. Hall & Son from the Keystone Manufacturing Company, of New York, was contained the following on annexation:

"Messrs. E. O. Hall & Sons, Limited, Honolulu, Hawaii:

"Gentlemen:—We note the circular letter which you enclose, together with statistical circular attached thereto, and can say to you with truth that the writer, especially, is very strongly in favor of the sentiments expressed in that circular letter. I say the writer, from the fact that I have not had time to consult with any of the directors of this company, therefore, do not know how they might feel on that subject, it being a semi-political one, but I am a member of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States and I have taken the liberty of forwarding this circular letter and the statistical matter which you have sent, to the president and have written him a letter on the subject, with a view of taking this up officially through the medium of that association, and in that way bring it as prominently as possible before the manufacturers and do all that we can to assist in accomplishing the results that you are so earnestly trying to bring about, and we hope that it will be done.

"I will thank you if you will be kind enough to send immediately upon receipt of this letter a reasonable supply, say 500 or 400 of these documents, and I will see that they are distributed where they will do the most good. "Awaiting your commands, we remain, respectfully yours,

KESTONE MFG CO.

Per Wm. C. Barker.

Special Easter Music.

The choir of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral will render special music at the 9:30 o'clock service on next Sunday morning, which will be Easter day. The selections will include the anthem, "Christ, Our Passover," by Cramer; "Te Deum in C" by Dressler; a jubilate in G major, specially written by Wm. Taylor; an anthem, "On the First Day of the Week," by Dr. Lott; and a carol, "Oh, the Golden Morning," by Le Jeune. The soloists will be: Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Miss Kulumann Ward, Miss May Atkinson, Mrs. G. C. Ross; Messrs. T. May, Arthur Wall and J. W. Varnley. In the evening at 8:30 o'clock there will also be a full choral service, the music to be sung by a choir of 35 voices. A magnificent Sir John Goss and piano duet by Munro will be rendered; also, two carols, "The World Itself Keeps Easter Day," and "Ye Happy Bells of Easter."

Kauai Riot.

Mr. Hackfeld says the statement made by this paper that "Mr. Hoyer blazed away with a revolver into the midst of the Chinese" is incorrect. The proper version is as follows: "Mr. Hoyer, the bookkeeper, fired his rifle over the heads of the Chinese, while H. Walters, a luma on the plantation, used his revolver in self-defense by firing two shots against a Chinaman, who was swinging an axe against him. One of the shots hit the Chinaman."

N. G. H. Officers' Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the officers of the N. G. H., held last night, the report of the Officers' Committee, who called on President Dole last week, was read and discussed.

It was decided at the meeting to complete the organization, known as the Board of Officers, and Captains Schaefer and McCarthy and Lieutenant Towse were appointed a committee to draft by-laws.

Labor Commissioners to Hawaii.

Messrs. Fitzgerald and Greene, of the Labor Commission, in company with W. H. Hoogs, who goes to show the visitors the country, and Mr. J. E. Brown, who goes on behalf of the Government, to point out the various boundaries, will leave for Honolulu, Kau, on the steamer Mauna Loa today.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.
U. S. S. Marlon, Greene, San Diego.
MERCHANTMEN.
(This List Does Not Include Coasters.)
Am schr Esther Buhne, Anderson, Eugene.
Haw bk Diamond Head, Ward, Port Angeles.
Am bk Matilda, McKenzie, Puget Sound.
Am ship Luron, Park, Shanghai, China.
Am ship George Curtis, Sproul, Nagasaki.
Am bk Mohican, Saunders, San Francisco.
Am bk Seminoe, Weedon, Newcastle.
Am ship Iroquois, Taylor, San Francisco.
Am bkine W. H. Dimond, Nilson San Francisco.
Am schr Alice Cooke, Penhallow, Port Townsend.
Jap S S Kinal Maru, Sakata, Kobe.
Am bkine Mary Winkelman, Benneke, Newcastle.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, April 9th.
Strmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.
Strmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Strmr Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai.
Schr Luka, from Paullilo.
Jap S. S. Kinal Maru, Sakata, from Kobe.
Strmr Likilike, Freeman, from Hawaii and Maui.
Strmr Mokolihi, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Saturday, April 10.
Strmr Iwalani, Gregory, from Hawaii.
Strmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, from San Francisco.
Strmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.
Strmr Mokolihi, Bennett, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Sunday, April 11.
Strmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Strmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Strmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Strmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.

Strmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Strmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.
Monday, April 12.
Am bkine Mary Winkelman, Benneke, 50 days from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, April 9th.
Schr Mei Wahine, for Hawaii.
Strmr Kilanea Hou, Weil, for Olowalu, Laupahoehoe, Kukulu and Pepeekeo.
Strmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Ger bk Callao, Koster, for New York.
Strmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.
Strmr Noeau, Pederson, for Hanalei.

Saturday, April 10.
Strmr Helene, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii.
O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for the Colonies.
Am bark Highland Light, Lewis, for Puget Sound.

Monday, April 12.
Strmr Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.
Strmr Mokolihi, Bennett, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Strmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.
Strmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kolo.

Strmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Am ship Luron, Park, for New York.
Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, for New York.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Strmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona, and Kau at 10 a. m.
Strmr Iwalani, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele at 10 a. m.
Strmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Strmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Strmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per strmr Mauna Loa, April 9.—G. C. Hewitt, Robert Howie, H. Gorman, J. C. Lenhart, Thos. E. Ayers and wife, J. Wakefield, J. H. Wilson, L. M. Whitehouse, Dr. A. R. Rowat, W. A. Wall, E. Lofquist, A. Perry, Mrs. Capt. Freeman, Miss Annie Kawelo, Mrs. E. Lazarus and child and 57 on deck.
From Maui ports, per strmr Claudine, April 11.—G. P. Baldwin, R. R. Berg and wife, H. P. Baldwin, C. A. Spreckels, W. L. Holokahiki, J. H. Pamelan, J. K. Saunders, J. L. Pasa, J. R. Richardson, Capt. L. Ahlborn, Miss L. K. Brooks, C. Hundorf, Miss R. P. Paul, Miss R. Taylor, W. H. Cornwell, Miss L. Baldwin and 56 on deck.

From Kapa, per strmr James Makee, April 11.—Miss A. Thronas and one on deck.
From Kauai, per strmr W. G. Hall, April 11.—G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Lydgate, Mrs. Kala, T. Janson, Miss Lena Hart and 59 on deck.

From Kauai, per strmr Kauai, April 11.—Mrs. J. Black, C. Dannhauser and H. Z. Austin.
From Maui, per strmr Mikahala, April 11.—John D. Alexander.

From Molokai, Maui and Lanai, per strmr Mokolihi, April 10.—Miss Finkler, Mrs. Pamela, Mrs. L. Pua, Miss T. Gibson, J. Hansman and 11 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, April 10.—Miss L. L. Charfee, Charles Copenhagen, Dr. A. L.

Cunningham, S. M. Dodge, F. H. Friess, R. C. Geer and wife, W. E. Howell, C. J. Hutchins, wife and child, C. James and wife, Mrs. W. Millen and child, Miss Anna Paris, D. B. Smith, Miss Smith, William Walsh.

IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, per bark Seminole, April 8.—1,900 tons coal for W. G. Irwin & Co.

From Port Blakely, per schr Alice Cooke, April 8.—808,383 ft. rough N. W. lumber, 94,198 ft. dressed N. W. lumber, 200,000 cedar shingles, 3,000 pickets and 30,000 laths for Lewers & Cooke.

From China and Japan, per S. S. Coptic, April 5.—Cargo general merchandise, consigned to various Chinese and Japanese merchants.

EXPORTS.

For New York, per Ger. bark Callao, April 9.—27,589 bags sugar, weighing 3,431,000 lbs., valued at \$102,116, and shipped by W. G. Irwin & Co. to the American Sugar Refinery Company.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, April 7.—14,988 bags sugar, weighing 1,876,496 lbs., valued at \$58,153, and shipped as follows: 9,835 bags by W. G. Irwin & Co. to J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., and 5,153 by M. S. Grinbaum & Co. to M. S. Grinbaum & Co.; also, 1,050 bags rice, 1,053 hides, 27 bundles goat and sheep skins, 35 bags coffee, 4,881 bunches and 399 boxes bananas and various sundries. Total value of cargo, \$188,150.

BORN.

BOOTH.—In San Francisco, March 23, 1897, to the wife of Charles W. Booth, a daughter.

MARRIED.

LAMPE—McCULLOCH.—In this city, April 10, 1897, by the Rev. H. W. Peck, Ludwig Lampe to Edith May McCulloch, both of Ewa, Oahu.

DIED.

NEILSEN.—In Honolulu, April 12, 1897, the 4-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Neilsen.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

The Board of Registration for Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe will hold a meeting for the registering of voters at Hana Post Office during Thursday, April 15, 1897, and will continue to hold adjourned meetings in Hana District (at Hana, Hamao, Kipahulu, Kaupo, etc.) for so long as it shall be necessary.

FREDERIC W. HARDY, A. N. KEOIKAI, F. WITTROCK, 1852-6t
MAUI, April 3, 1897.

SALE OF LEASE OF LOTS 10 AND 11, BLOCK "A," HILO, HAWAII.

On TUESDAY, May 18, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, Oahu, will be sold at public auction, the Lease of the following Government Lots, situate in Block "A," corner of Bridge and Shipman Streets, Hilo, Hawaii, viz:

Lot 10. Upset rental, \$240 per annum.
Lot 11. Upset rental, \$180 per annum.
Rent payable quarterly in advance.
Term: Lease for 30 years.
This sale is upon the following conditions:

The purchaser of the leases shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon each of these lots a fire-proof building or buildings of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, at a cost of not less than \$7,500 on lot 10 and \$5,000 on lot 11, and shall keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value, for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep such building in good repair during the remainder of the term of the lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs or reconstruction or else surrender the insurance to the lessor.

And further, that upon the request in writing by the lessee, or his representatives, before the expiration of the term thereof, the premises, with the improvements shall, if all the conditions to be performed by the lessee have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term

of not over twenty years, unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term.

Map showing the above lots can be seen at the Interior Department, Honolulu, and at the office of A. B. Loebenstein, Hilo, Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 8, 1897. 1853-3t

MRS. WAHINE KAU, has this day been appointed Pound Mistress for the Government Pound at Kalapaki, District of Lihue, Island of Kauai, vice S. Kaku, deceased.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 3, 1897. 1852-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Kaupo, Maui.

On Saturday, May 1st, 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold lot of land in Nuuanu, Kaupo, containing 7 acres, a little more or less.
Upset price: \$30.00.
Terms: Cash. U. S. Gold Coin.

Ophihali, South Kona.

At the same time and place will be sold the lease of tract of land in Ophihali, South Kona, containing 145 acres.

Term of lease: 10 years.
Upset rental: \$100 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For further information, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or of the respective sub-agents of the land districts.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.
Dated Honolulu, March 30, 1897. 1851-td

SALE OF THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL PREMISES, HONOLULU, H. I.

On Wednesday, July 28, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Executive Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction the Hawaiian Hotel Premises at Honolulu.

These premises are centrally located in the city, in the center of the block bounded by and with entrance drives from Hotel, Richards, Beretania and Alakea streets, and the grounds contain an area of 17-10 acres.

The buildings consist of the Hotel proper, of two stories and basement, built of brick and concrete, with broad verandas at front and rear of each story.

The main building covers an area of 10,800 sq. feet, with Lanai or wing addition on one side, 40x24 feet, and wooden addition on opposite wing for kitchen, 60x18 feet.

There are also four cottages on the premises, with ample provision for bath rooms and closets.
The main building contains a spacious parlor, public and private dining rooms, large billiard hall and bar room and forty sleeping rooms. The cottages contain about twenty additional sleeping rooms.

A water tank with capacity of 10,000 gallons is placed on a tower at an elevation sufficient to give a good water pressure in second story of the main building. This tank is supplied from an artesian well on adjoining premises, owned by Dr. J. S. McGrew.

The buildings and grounds are thoroughly lighted with electric light.
Plans of the buildings and grounds can be seen at the office of the Minister of the Interior.

Terms of sale are cash in United States gold coin.
Upset price, \$60,000.00.

In case there is no bidder to purchase the property at the above upset price, a lease of the same will immediately be offered for sale at an upset price of \$4,000 a year for a period of thirty years, under the conditions set out in Act 7, Laws of 1896, and more particularly of Sections 2 and 4 of said Act, which reads as follows:

"Section 2. Every such lease shall contain a covenant on the part of the lessee that he shall, during the first four years of the term of the lease, cause to be erected upon the leased premises a fire proof building of brick, stone or metal, in a workmanlike manner, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, of not less than a stated cost; and keep the same suitably insured at not less than two-thirds of its value for the benefit of the lessor; and shall keep the building in good repair during the remainder of the term of lease, reasonable use and wear thereof only excepted; and in case of damage or destruction of such building by fire, shall make good such loss or damage by the necessary repairs for reconstruction, or else surrender the insurance to the lessor."

"Section 4. Every such lease shall also contain a covenant on the part of the lessor, that upon the request in writing by the lessee or his representatives, before the expiration thereof, the premises with the improvements

shall, if all of the conditions to be performed by the lessee, have been satisfactorily performed, be put up at auction for a lease for a term of not over twenty years; unless said premises shall be required for public uses, of which the lessee shall receive at least one year's notice. Such auction sale shall be held not more than six months nor less than one month before the expiration of said term.

The cost of the building to be erected in accordance with Section 2, as above quoted, is placed at \$50,000.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, March 27, 1897. 1850-18t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of John H. Paty, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Ernest A. Mott-Smith, son-in-law of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said Ernest A. Mott-Smith, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 10th. A. D. 1897.
By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Samuel J. Bailey, of Kaula, Oahu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Emelia Pihillani having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is hereby appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, H. I., April 5, 1897.
By the Court:
J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk. 1852-3t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 25th day of June, 1891, made by Charles Lehmann and Johanna Lehmann, his wife, of Honolulu, Oahu, to Paul Lemke, of Honolulu, Oahu, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 321, on Pages 208 and 209, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: Non-payment of interest when due.
Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, May 8th, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of A. S. HUMPHREYS, Attorney.
Dated Honolulu, April 5, 1897.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
That certain piece or parcel of land situate on Punchbowl street, Honolulu, and known as Lot 4, by survey of M. D. Monsarrat, dated January 8, 1891, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in the deed of John Magoon to me, and containing an area of 5,852 square feet, being a portion of Royal Patent Grant No. 2458, together with all buildings and appurtenances thereon. 1852-td

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Ching Sing, of Walluku, Maui, having made an assignment to me of his property for the benefit of his creditors, claims against the said Ching Sing must be presented to me at my office at Walluku, Maui, without delay; Walluku, Maui, April 10th, 1897.
GEORGE HONS, Assignee Estate Ching Sing. 1854-4t

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administratrix of the estate of Anna M. Armstrong, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from the date hereof to her at her residence in Kilauea, Island of Kauai, or to her attorneys, Thurston & Stanley, at their law office situated on Merchant Street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

A. Z. HADLEY, Administratrix Estate of Anna M. Armstrong.
Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6th, 1897. 1835-6m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Goodacre and Joseph K. Farley both of Koloa, Kauai, H. I., have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of growing coffee at Oha, District of Puna, Island of Hawaii, under the firm name of GEORGE GOODACRE & CO.
GEORGE GOODACRE, JOSEPH K. FARLEY.
April 2d, 1897. 1852-2t

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1897—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maialaea Bay and Makana the same day; Makahou, Kawaihine and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Apr. 16	Tuesday	Apr. 31
Tuesday	Apr. 27	*Friday	May 1
*Friday	May 7	Tuesday	May 12
Tuesday	May 19	*Friday	May 22
*Friday	May 29	Tuesday	June 5
Tuesday	June 8	*Friday	June 12
*Friday	June 19	Tuesday	June 26
Tuesday	June 29	*Friday	July 3
*Friday	July 6	Tuesday	July 13
Tuesday	July 20	*Friday	July 27
*Friday	July 30	Tuesday	Aug. 6
Tuesday	Aug. 10	*Friday	Aug. 14
*Friday	Aug. 20	Tuesday	Aug. 27

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Makahou and Kawaihine same day; Makahou, Maialaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Apr. 13	Friday	Apr. 27
Friday	Apr. 23	*Tuesday	Apr. 27
*Tuesday	May 4	Friday	May 8
Friday	May 11	*Tuesday	May 15
*Tuesday	May 25	Friday	May 29
Friday	June 4	*Tuesday	June 8
*Tuesday	June 15	Friday	June 19
Friday	June 25	*Tuesday	June 29
*Tuesday	July 6	Friday	July 10
Friday	July 16	*Tuesday	July 20
*Tuesday	July 27	Friday	July 31
Friday	Aug. 7	*Tuesday	Aug. 11
*Tuesday	Aug. 17	Friday	Aug. 21

Will